THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 72. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE RIOT IN MISSOURI.

How the Rebels Organized—The Murderous Work Preconcerted—Four Men Killed and Twelve Wounded—Union Men in Danger—A Guerilla War Inaugurated.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, September 18.—The fruits of "My Policy" have already been reaped in Missouri. A bloody and fearful conflict has commenced, which will continue up to the day of election. The following is the

REBEL ACCOUNT.

To-day (September 15) the radicals held a County Convention in this city for the purpose of nominating county officers. Everything passed off quietly during the day, up till the adjournment of the meeting, with the exception of some boisterous conduct on the part of drunken men. After the meeting, however, several men became boisterous, and flourished pistols with a reckless disregard for the peace and quiet of the city; and it became evident that unless a stop was put to it serious consequences would ensue.

Accordingly, Sheriff Ogden and Constable H. T. Callahan (ex-officio Marshal of the city) remonstrated with a man named Donnegan, who was parading the streets with his pistol in hand, and attempting to create a disturbance. Their remonstrances were, however, ineffectual, and Donnegan rudely pushed the officers of the law aside, and cocked his pistol. Constable Callahan called upon the bystanders to assist him in arresting the man. Donnegan raised his pistol and fired into the crowd. The firing then began in earnest. Probably fifty men or more were engaged in the affair.

The difficulty arose in the attempt to resist the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty. Let no man be deceived by other reports. It is a most painful affair, and we have attempted to detail the origin and the consequences in their correct light. At this time the citizens of Platte City and the surrounding country, irrespective of party, are under arms, under the command of the officers of the law, determined to enforce the law and keep the peace. All law-abiding citizens of the county are requested to lend their assistance.

This was the first report received in Kansas. Platte City is one of the noted places of the Rebellion in the West, infested as it has been with a large band of outlaws, desperadoes, bushwhackers, and guerillas. It has been the headquarters of all depredators in Northwest Missouri. Coon Thornton, the noted guerilla, here organized the Paw-Paw militia as bushwhackers, and it has been the scene of many battles as well as a hot bed of rebellion. The *modus operandi* followed by the Rebels and bushwhackers, who have returned to their former homes in the Southern States, is as the following bogus circular will show:—

To All Who Were Rebels Traitors, Sympathizers, and Their Friends During the War:—We, the L. & U. A. of the State of Missouri, in Grand Council assembled, make the following propositions:—

Whereas, You unduly plunged the country into a fratricidal war of unparalleled severity, without cause or provocation, to perpetuate a system of human bondage more diabolical and revolting than anything the world ever saw; and

Whereas, You drove from the Southern and Border States, tarred, feathered, and murdered, hundreds of innocent men who had never interfered with even a pretended right of yours, merely on account of a supposed belief; and

Whereas, You carried on the war on your part with the most atrocious and fiendish brutality that ever disgraced a conflict of arms, culminating in the absolute starving to death in the slaughter pens of Belle Isle, Andersonville, and Salisbury of 100,000 of our gallant comrades in arms whose only crime was their patriotic zeal for the welfare of their Government, and willingness to die in its defense; and

Whereas, You have made an indebtedness of over $2,000,000,000 to hang like an incubus upon the energies of the nation, resulting in an inexorably burdensome taxation; and

Whereas, You have made 100 000 widows and 500,000 orphans dependent upon the cold charities of the world for the necessaries of life by the late war; and

Whereas, Since you were fairly whipped in the field, and the Government gave you the most magnanimous terms ever extended to beaten foe, you have continued to persecute, driven from their homes and abused Union men who chanced to reside where you were in the majority, killing men in Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, and all the Southern States, frequently with the most atrocious barbarity, butchering and burning innocent women and children in Memphis and New Orleans;

Therefore, this circular is published to notify you, your friends, and all concerned in this atrociously wicked cruelty, that we are not now, nor ever have been, violators of the law.

That we desire the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the whole country, the North, the South, the East, the West; and this desire has led us to bear up under wrongs and injustice that no other set of men ever would have borne.

That we shall hereafter hold every one of you accountable for the murders and atrocities that any of your party may commit.

That if Union men cannot live in peace and quiet where you are in the majority, you cannot enjoy peace and quiet here. We want you to fully understand the situation. We deprecate the causes which have made this step necessary, but you know that we cannot, we will not, see our Union brethren who have perilled their lives in the defense of liberty, justice, and good government, massacred by a traitorous set of hell-hounds, whom you pat on the back, without avenging their blood.

That the matter is in your hands, and you will please take notice that bitter experience has taught us to prepare, and we are ready for any emergency which you may bring upon us. The mine is laid in sixty counties of this State, and if you spring it we will burst you into atoms and give you a little by way of interest on the old score. Remember 1861: be warned, and control the viciousness of your fiendish party, or death and desolation will follow the L. and U. A. Avengers. Done by order Grand Council of L. and U. A. A., State of Missouri.

Approved by Leader-in-Chief, District of Missouri.

The following line is written on the margin:—"Do you use your wealth for Rebels?"

Not content with advising their friends to arm, organize, and drill, they are resorting to the lowest depths of meanness and crime to inaugurate another war in the Southern States. This last attempt is a failure upon its very face, there being no such organization in Missouri, and not the slightest shadow of a chance for one, as Union men are in too great danger to operate thus publicly. This circular has been extensively circulated throughout the South, and one of the grand results is the attack made upon a few remaining delegates to a Radical County Convention in Platte county. The delegates who had left, hearing shooting, returned, and were shot down while riding through the streets by Rebels, hid in houses and firing from windows and house-tops.

The Rebels seized upon the threats of a drunken soldier as a pretext for their bloody war, and commenced an indiscriminate warfare upon all Union men. They then, after killing four and wounding twelve, drove the Union men out of town, taking possession, and placing a line of pickets all around the city. A Union man and delegate having had one of his relatives killed, procured a conveyance wherewith to remove the dead body, but was furnished instead with a pass through the picket lines, and upon his forfeiture of life to leave immediately. Four thousand returned bushwhackers, armed to the teeth, have thus commenced the work of *conciliation* and the *policy* of A. Johnson.

The Sheriff, the highest officer of the county, while in the performance of his duties was shot at by a posse of bushwhackers under the lead of a Rebel, simply because he was a radical, and had been renominated. The news of the fight arrived here on Sunday morning. This city has been wild with excitement since then; it is the only topic that is discussed, and men are predicting a repetition of old scenes, the sacking of Lawrence, and the inauguration of a guerilla war. Men volunteered in bodies to go into Missouri to clean the Rebels out. There is all preparation possible being made to give them their deserts should they attempt to invade Kansas. This is but a repetition of New Orleans on a small scale. "My policy" is certainly a success thus far.—*New York Tribune.*

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.

A Tenement Building Destroyed by Fire—A Family of Five Persons Burned to Death—Several Persons Severely Injured by Leaping from the Windows—Inquest by Coroner Gover—The Fire of Incendiary Origin—A Reward of $6000 Offered for the Discovery of the Perpetrator.

From the New York papers of to day.

A terrible and heart-rending calamity occurred yesterday morning, in the burning of a tenement house, by which an entire family of five persons perished by fire, and several others were severely injured by leaping from the third and fourth, story windows. The following are the facts of the case:—

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Waters, of the Seventeenth Precinct, while on post, discovered that the four-story brick tenement-house, No. 188 Avenue A, on the corner of Thirteenth street, was on fire. He ran down and tried the door leading up stairs, finding it closed, but unlocked. He opened it, and discovered that the stairways, both front and rear, were on fire and nearly destroyed. He immediately sounded the alarm raps to summons assistance, and then, with great courage and presence of mind, sprang up the blazing and crumbling stairs.

On reaching the second floor he broke in all the doors and alarmed the inmates, and then proceeded to the third floor, where he did the same thing. By this time the smoke had become so dense that the intrepid patrolman was unable to make further progress; so finding that those sleeping on the fourth floor were awake and alive to their danger, he started back to make good his escape. To his horror Waters discovered that the flight of stairs leading from the second to the third floor had caught fire, and were unable to sustain his weight. In this desperate strait the officer made a leap to the floor beneath, and was not a moment too soon, for he was struck in mid air by a falling beam, the blow from which dislocated his right thumb and completely disabled his arm. The beam also struck his right foot, tearing the heel and sole from his boot, but leaving the foot uninjured. On recovering his feet Waters found that the first flight of stairs were gone, so he passed through a rear window, springing into the yard, and so escaped without further injury.

In the meantime several officers of the Seventeenth Precinct had answered the alarm raps given by Waters, and they procured a mattress and feather bed, which they placed on the sidewalk on the Thirteenth street front of the burning building, in preparation to aid the escape of the imprisoned inmates. It will now be necessary to give a list of the occupants of the building, in order to simplify the narrative.

THE ESCAPE OF THE OCCUPANTS.

The police and citizens on the sidewalk were not idle. They shouted to those persons showing themselves at the windows not to jump until they could get ladders. Engine Company No. 5 had been prompt to answer the call of one of the members who heard the police give an alarm, and were on the ground in a very few minutes, and some time before the bells rang. The firemen got streams of water on the rear part of the building and soon extinguished the flames there. They were then sent inside by Chief Engineer Kingsland. A citizen rounding the corner saw a man holding a child out of the window on the fourth floor as though he was about to throw it down. He was hallooed to, and told to hold on until they could get some ladders.

These were not readily procured at that early stage of the fire, so the citizen shouted to the man to throw down some bedclothes, which he did. Four men then grasped these bed-covers, and the man, who subsequently proved to be Mr. Hartz, carefully dropped his daughter Catharine, aged eight years, she being caught in safety by those below. Hartz then threw out his sons Edward, nine years of age, and Adolph, aged four years, both of whom were caught, but they sustained severe though not dangerous injuries. The police having procured a bed, the father then threw out his little daughter Amelia, two years of age, who was roughly shaken and slightly bruised.

Mrs. Catharine Hartz was the next to follow, the parents having witnessed the comparative safe descent of the children. The husband seized his wife by the wrists, and lowering her as far as possible by his outstretched arms, let her fall. She struck fairly upon the bed, but her weight was such that the fall caused several severe injuries. Hartz then followed his family, but he did not take sufficient precaution, and overleaping the bed, striking heavily upon the sidewalk, and receiving severe injuries. His shoulder was dislocated, and two of his ribs were fractured. The whole family were removed to Bellevue Hospital for care and treatment.

In the meantime those living on the second floor, who could reach the awning on the avenue front, jumped out, and so reached the street in comparative safety. Mr. Georgie's family and Mrs. Kopp and her two daughters escaped by these means, all being compelled to do so in their night clothes, so imminent was their peril. The Malone family all jumped out of their windows upon the awning, and others upon the beds, two of which had been procured by that time. Those who jumped on the awning received severe contusions, and were taken to Bellevue Hospital or the nearest drug store. The Growve family all sprang from the fourth-story windows on the avenue front, lighting on the awning, which broke their fall and lessened the extent of their injuries. One or two persons leaped from the fourth story windows on the Thirteenth street side, and were received in safety on the bedding.

DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD.

The flames having been extinguished, all further interest in the matter was being abandoned by the spectators, who had gathered near the scene. Their attention, however, was soon reawakened by the startling news that five persons had been discovered burnt to death, on one of the upper floors, and the excitement grew apace. The news proved only too true, though many doubted it at first. It appears that Mr. Gerquel, the foreman of Engine Company No. 5, made an investigation through the building to see that the fire was really out. He and his attendants found it difficult to reach the upper floors, so precarious was their footing, but they ascertained that the flames were all extinguished.

On reaching the fourth floor the firemen were horrified at discovering the dead bodies of five persons, a man, a woman, and three children. The two adults were tightly clasped in each other's arms, at the foot of the scuttle ladder, one of the children lying at the head of the stairs, while the other two were huddled near their parents. All had evidently been suffocated before the flames had reached them, though even then their forms were not much disfigured by the flames.

The dead were soon carried down ladders into the street, when it was ascertained that they comprised the entire Rotegier family, who resided in the front part of the third floor. Their names are as follows:—Cornelius Rotegier, 45 years of age, and a native of Germany; Barbara Rotegier, 38 years of age, and also a native of Germany; Josephine Rotegier, 16 years of age, and a native of Germany; Hannah Rotegier, 10 years of age, and a native of Germany; Caroline Rotegier, 8 years of age, and a native of the United States. Their lifeless bodies were carried to the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, on the corner of Fifth street and Second avenue, in the Insurance Patrol wagon.

THE INQUEST.

At 3 o'clock, Coroner Gover arrived at the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, he having been detained all day by an extraordinary press of business, and proceeded at once to hold an inquest on the bodies of the Rotegier family, then lying down stairs in the Station House. The terrible event had attracted large numbers of people residing in the immediate neighborhood, and the Station House was surrounded by an eager crowd of anxious lookers-on, who, unable to gain admission, contented themselves by watching the door with an intense interest, and discussing the terrible tragedy in all its feature. A jury having been impannelled, the inquest commenced, and, after taking considerable testimony, was adjourned to permit of further investigation by the Police and Fire Marshal, and it will be resumed on Monday morning next, the 1st of October.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Recent Reports About Contemplated Negro Riots Untrue—A Military Investigation Finds the Reports Unfounded and Malicious—A Southern Loyalist's House Set on Fire for the Fourth Time.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22—8 P. M.—The mustering out of service of the 82d Colored Infantry was completed yesterday. Evil-disposed persons, for the purpose of making political capital at the North, and inflaming the bad feeling existing here against negro troops, have been industriously engaged for the past two days in disseminating rumors to the effect that this regiment contemplated murdering their officers and attacking the police of the city.

In view of the fact that those rumors may have been telegraphed North, it is but a simple act of justice to the officers and soldiers of this regiment to state that after careful and thorough examination by the military authorities, the whole affair has been pronounced a base and malicious fabrication, utterly devoid of truth. Some forty cab-drivers had assembled in the vicinity of the encampment where the men were being mustered out and paid off, with the intention of enticing them to visit improper places, and swindling them out of their money.

The officers of the regiment, solicitous for the welfare of their men, requested the police on duty in the vicinity to have the cabs removed, and this request has been tortured into a ridiculous statement that the police were called on to protect the officers from violence at the hands of their men, when the truth is apparent that no body of officers were ever more universally loved and respected by the soldiers of their command, and no regiment could have behaved in a more orderly or quiet manner than this one has, since its arrival in the city. Judge Heisland's house was set on fire for the fourth time a few nights since. The Judge is at present travelling with the loyal Southern delegates in the North.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—This morning the habeas corpus case of the Commonwealth vs. J. S. Fry, continued from last Saturday, was concluded. Fry was charged with the larceny, as bailee, of jewelry, the property of R. Brunswick, No. 605 N. second street. It was alleged that Fry obtained these articles from Mr. Brunswick upon a pretense of taking them to Washington to sell to some officers. He promised to send the money, if he sold the jewelry, within two days, and if he did not sell it to send it back within two days. He neither sent the money or the jewelry. It is alleged that upon the day he got the jewelry he pawned the watch and sold several rings for less than their true value.

The defense argued that this is no larceny whatever. It is merely a breach of contract—breach of promise.

James Casey was arraigned upon a charge of assault and battery upon Lemuel Evans. His counsel moved for a continuance, upon the ground of the absence of material witnesses, who would be able to prove that this was not the man he was supposed to be; that there was a mistake in identity. These witnesses, Frank Morgan and Philip Daily, would prove that they saw the defendant on the evening in question until after the time the assault was alleged to have taken place. The continuance was granted.

The case of Schuyler Halsey was called up, but the defendant did not appear. The defendant is charged with keeping a gambling-house. Counsel for the defendant stated that Mr. Halsey, laboring under a mistake, thinking that this day a week was fixed for the trial of the case, has gone to New York. The Court was requested to order that the bail be not forfeited, for Mr. Halsey was not really in default. The bail was not forfeited, and next Friday was fixed as the day for trial.

James T. Gonigan was charged with assault and battery upon John O'Toole. O'Toole stated that on July 18th he and defendant were playing cards in defendant's tavern. The game ended in a quarrel. A few words passed between them, when defendant drew a knife and stabbed him in the right arm. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

George Betz, colored, was charged with the larceny of clothing valued at $30, the property of James P. Johnson. The defendant boarded at the house of the prosecutor, and the wife of the prosecutor said that after the defendant had been arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft, he acknowledged that he had helped to steal the articles, and had pawned them at a pawnbroker's. Of course the defendant denied this. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

William Foreman was charged with assault and battery upon John A. Reilly, and with assault and battery with intent to kill the same. Mr. Reilly stated that the defendant came to his saloon, on Walnut street, near the theatre, in company with three others. They took some drinks and left. They started to leave, refusing to pay for what they had got. He started to put them out, when the defendant ran out and struck him several blows with a brick.

The defendant said when he struck Mr. Reilly with the brick, he (Mr. Reilly) was aiming a pistol at one of the party. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the first count, and guilty on the second.

John Prizer was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Mr. Frick. The defendant was some time ago convicted of a charge of burglary, and has been sentenced; and the bill was submitted without evidence.

Maria Leach was charged with the larceny of $170, the property of Bartholomew Holiorum. It was alleged that the money was stolen by defendant from Mrs. Holiorum's trunk, in his absence. On trial.

The English Reform League.—The following is the official announcement of the objects of the Reform League in England:—

"First—To procure the extension of the elective franchise to every resident and registered adult male person of sound mind and unconvicted of crime.

"Second—To obtain for the voter the protection of the ballot.

"To carry out the above objects it was unanimously resolved, at a general meeting of the council, 'That a fund of £10,000 be raised forthwith, the said sum to be called the Lecture and Special Purposes Fund, and to be subject to the control of the Executive Council of the Reform League. That the various branches of the League be requested to raise subscriptions to the above fund, forwarding the gross amounts monthly to the treasurer. That the secretary be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the various branches of the League, and to the leading reformers throughout the United Kingdom, without delay.'"

A March Over the Prairies.—The 3d United States Cavalry and 57th (Colored) Infantry reached Fort Union, New Mexico, on the 13th ultimo, after a march of sixty-seven days from Fort Smith, Arkansas. The command enjoyed excellent health on the march. After pursuing a zig-zag route between the Canadian and Washita rivers for several hundred miles, they crossed the Canadian several days' march beyond the Antelope hills. Then marching about one hundred and fifty miles on the north bank of that stream, they recrossed it a little above Uta creek, at Fort Bascomb, and from thence went to Fort Union. On the march Colonel Harwood, of the 57th, became separated from his command, lost his way, and finally retraced his steps to Fort Smith. He has again started to join his regiment.

THIRD EDITION

FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

Ship News—The Equinoctial Storm—The Great Artillery Experiments, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22.—The schooner *N. & H. Gould*, from Boston, with ice, arrived at Norfolk yesterday.

The ship *John Clark*, brig *Mountain Eagle*, and Bremen barque *Estafetta*, all from Baltimore, went out of the Capes to-day.

The barque *Queen Victoria* lays at anchor in Hampton Roads.

The equinoctial storm commenced last night with a heavy squall from the southwest, and was succeeded by heavy storms of rain, lasting the entire night. The weather became suddenly cool and uncomfortable—a striking contrast with the unusual heat of the preceding days. The wind to-day is due north.

The steamer *City of Albany* encountered the storm off the Capes, and was obliged to seek a harbor.

The barque *Talisman*, from Rio, bound here for orders, in consequence of the squall was unable to make the Capes, and had to put to sea till this morning. She got in this morning, and awaits orders.

The telegraphic communication with the North has been interrupted all day.

The Board of Engineers are energetically engaged in pushing forward their experiments upon the iron-clad target on the beach, near the fort, with all the deliberation and accuracy that are due to so expensive an undertaking. Six shots were fired this morning, and the effect of the smooth-bore and rifled projectiles thrown by the Rodman guns becomes daily more astounding and bewildering to the officers of the Board, every one of whom has made the study of projectiles and the power of resistance offered by different kinds of defenses a specialty in their profession. On one occasion to-day a 15-inch solid shot struck the upper plate in nearly the same indentation made by a rifled projectile, crushing in the iron and penetrating several inches into the stone work.

Another shot, a rifled Dyer projectile, weighing about 620 pounds, struck the upper edge of the plate, and glancing off into the granite wall, imbedded itself almost out of sight amidst the crumbling fragments and powder of the crushed blocks of stone. Heavy pieces of granite, weighing hundreds of pounds, were thrown a distance of fifty yards by the violence of the shock to the target, while fragments of stone were scattered over a surface of several hundred yards. The eleventh and final shot was aimed by Captain C. B. Reese, Recorder of the Board, directly at one end of the target, unprotected by any armature, and where, in addition to the usual thickness of eight feet, it was braced and supported by a heavy granite abutment. The shot was pronounced an excellent one by the officers, and with the scene of ruin and havoc it created terminated the experiments for the day. Accurate views, in three different positions, of the damage done to the target were taken by a photographer employed for this purpose.

On reaching the target a critical examination was made by the officers of the immense breach, and the broken blocks of stone, wrecked iron dowels and toggles. The projectiles had penetrated far into the masonry, and their power of destruction was visible over the entire work. Fissures and crevices, with the projecting mortar, were seen in every direction above the armature, while the strong walls bulged out in a manner quite difficult to comprehend. The shock of the 12-inch rifle shot, which finished the experiments to-day, was transmitted to the stone abutments, and although the damage was less heavy, the blocks of granite were moved from their former positions, and appeared to be left in a tottering condition. General Barnard remarked that this shot satisfied him for the present, and the firing was discontinued until Monday.

Eleven shots have been so far fired by the Rodman guns from the 15-inch smooth-bore and the 12-inch rifle, and the target, as it now stands, presents a faithful and suggestive commentary upon the waste of material and means which have been so idly bestowed upon the present manner of building stone and brick fortifications. It is a crumbling mass of ruins even now, save where the iron plating with its nearly penetrating indentures have protected the granite wall; and before the firing can be resumed the useless and dangerously wrecked material must be removed.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 24.—The equinoctial storm has been prevailing here for the past three days; wind from the northeast, and frequent heavy showers. The weather still continues unsettled. A fleet of vessels, seaward-bound, are detained in the harbor.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Seven Persons Killed and Sixty-seven Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—A late Mobile *Times* says that a collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, between De Soto and Quitman, resulting in seven persons being killed and seventeen wounded, and the destruction of two locomotives and several cars.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Henry May, of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, September 24.—Hon. Henry May, formerly Representative in Congress from the Fourth (now Third) Maryland District in Congress, died here last night of typhoid fever.

Sketch of Henry May.

Mr. May was born near Washington, in the District of Columbia, in 1820. He received a liberal education and studied law. He removed to Baltimore in 1849, and was admitted to the bar there. He was elected to Congress from the Fourth District in 1853, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress in 1856. He was a gentleman of fine culture, and leaves a wife, several children and many friends to mourn his loss.

Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Seven deaths from cholera occurred yesterday and two to-day. The number of cases have not been reported.

Boy Thieves.—On an average a dozen boy thieves are arrested every week in London. On their persons are usually found specimens of such literature as "The Boy-Burglar," "The Boy-Pirate," "The Boy-Highwayman," etc. One day in August, five boy-burglars, between ten and thirteen, led by a captain of the mature age of eight, with crowbars, chisels, and jimmies, were charged at Bow street with scientifically breaking open a curds-and-whey stall, and absorbing its contents.

Photography in Court.—A new phase of photographic usefulness was seen at the recent Brewster sessions at South Shields, England. The lawyers supplemented their own descriptive ability, and endeavored to convey to the bench a better idea of the appearance of the houses whose claims they were advocating, by producing photographic views of the premises and neighborhood.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, September 24, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice; small 10-40s sold at 102 and 7·30s at 105⅛@105⅜. 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 111½ for old 5-20s; and 108½ for new do. State and City loans were in better demand; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½; new City 6s at 99¼@99½, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 95½, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 57⅛@58, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 128, a decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 30½, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½; 37 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Norristown; 57¾ for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 17½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28½ for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 109 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147½ for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 56½ for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57½, an advance of ½; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 36½, no change; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M., 143⅜; 12 M., 143⅜; 1 P. M., 144.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$500 U S 10-40s coup	102	$7000 Pa R 2d mt 6s	98½
$2000 U S 7 30s, July	105⅛	$1000 N Pa R 6s	91½
$230 Pa. 5s, 1855	95½	7 sh Leh Nav	57¼
$1000 City 6s old	95½	200 sh Sch N pf	35½
$1000 do. gas	95½	200 sh N Y & M'dC.c	5½
$100 City 6s new	99	19 sh Pa R. lots	56½
$1000 do. 1 ctf	99½	200 sh do. b5	56⅝
$1000 Susq Cnl bds	60½	100 sh St Nich Coal	2½
$500 Sch Nav 6s 82	84½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 143½@144; Silver ¼s and ½s, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12½; do., August, 1865, 10⅜; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, September 24.—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the article is in fair request at $6 50@7 50 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy is selling at $3·50@4·37½. The market is well supplied with Flaxseed, and it cannot be quoted over $3·60 @3 65.

There is little or no demand for Quercitron Bark, but prices are steady at $35 ₱ ton for No. 2.

There is no falling off in the demand for Flour for home consumption, and holders are firm in their views, but there is a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of superfine at $7 50@8 75; old and new extra at $7@11; 600 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $12@12·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12 50@13 50; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@6·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for Wheat, and the receipts and stocks are small, and prices firmly maintained. Small sales at $2·75@2·90 ₱ bushel for Southern red, and $3·90@3 for white. Rye is in moderate request at an advance; sales of Western at $1·08, and Pennsylvania at $1·15. Corn is scarce and held for higher figures; sales of yellow at 98c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels at 53c afloat, and 54c in the cars.

Whisky is held firmly, with sales of Ohio at $2 40. 100 barrels in bond sold at 40c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, September 24.—The Cattle Market continues very dull, and prices are unsettled and lower; about 2600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 16@17 cents for extra; 14@15 cents for fair to good; and 12@13 cents ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

50	head	A. Christy & Brother, Western, 16@17.
42	"	Jones McClees, Chester county, 15@16½.
107	"	P. McFillen, Western, 15@17.
120	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 15@16½.
118	"	James Kirk, Western, 15@16.
100	"	James McFillen, Western, 15@16.
30	"	E. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
81	"	Ullman & Bochman, Western 16@16½.
194	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 16@17.
230	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 14½@17.
113	"	T. Mooney & Brother, 14@15½.
75	"	J. H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@16½.
20	"	J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 14@16.
55	"	L. Frank, Western, 14@16.
108	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@16½.
80	"	Hope & Co., Western, 14@16.
70	"	Dryloos & Co., Western, 14@16.
67	"	B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@16½.
42	"	J. Clemson, Western, 15@16½
119	"	B. Hood, Chester county, 14@17.
73	"	Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14½@16½.
25	"	Mayer & McArdle, Western 13@16½.
60	"	D. Smyth, Western, 7@8½, gross.
69	"	D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 6@7½, gross.
40	"	H. Keller, Pennsylvania, 6@7½, gross.
34	"	J. Seldomridge, Western, 7@8, gross.
29	"	J. Miller, Chester county, 15@16½.
39	"	Charles Weldy, Western, 14@16.

Cows are in fair demand at an advance. 200 head sold at $50@90 for Springers, and $65@110 ₱ head for Cow and Calf, as to quality.

Sheep are unchanged. 3000 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 6@6½c. ₱ pound, gross.

Hogs—There is no change to notice in price or demand. 2000 head sold at the different Yards at from $14@15 the 100 pounds net.

Who is Reuter?—An English journal gives the following account of Julius Reuter, whose telegraphic despatches, appearing daily in London, were always in the interest of the Rebels during our war:—"Mr. Julius Reuter, whose name appears at the head of the foreign telegrams, is a naturalized British subject, of German extraction, who, in 1849, originated at Aix-la-Chapelle the system of transmitting commercial news by the electric telegraph. As railways and telegraphs extended, he made them subservient to his system, and in 1851 he transferred his chief office to London. In 1858 he greatly enlarged the sphere and the utility of his operations by the collection and transmission of political and commercial news for the public press, and, in connection with the telegraph companies, his organization for this purpose may now be said to embrace the whole of Europe."

A New "Dodge."—The wife of a merchant was walking a few days since in the Rue du Faubourg Saint Antoine, Paris, when a young girl, about thirteen, threw herself on her neck, exclaiming, "Oh! my dear aunt!" The lady released herself from the embrace, telling the child that she was mistaken. "Ah!" said the girl, in a sorrowful tone, looking attentively at the lady, "I see I have made a mistake," and she went away as if to hide her confusion. Not long after the lady missed her purse, and all at once the idea struck her that the child might have taken it. She accordingly returned, and after a long search discovered the child in a wine shop, with her father and mother. They were all arrested, and the purse was found on the mother.

Newspaper Changes in London.—The London *Globe* has passed into new hands. The price is to be reduced to two pence, and the politics are to be changed from whig to that of a conservative government organ.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

(CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

Mr. May called repeatedly, sometimes with his sister, but more often he was alone. All that man could do to win a girl's love was done, but so quietly were all his proffers of flowers and books accepted or declined, that her father and myself both saw his cause was hopeless; but this he would not be made to understand. Whether Alice in the end ever guessed his love could not be told. In all probability she did, but she made no sign, and not until the second week of George Marshall's stay with his parents did Frederick May desist from his silent worship of, and from his many offerings laid at the feet of his idol.

The early days of June had come, with its soft breezes heavily laden with the perfumes of a thousand flowers, and its gentle life-giving rains pattering on the fragrant leaves. Alice passed from the quietude of her daily habits to a nervous excitement, kept down, however, by a strength of mind I thought her incapable of. Added to this, there was a dissatisfaction with her dress, shown in a constant change of her simple ornaments and ribbons.

One thing grieved me. I could not get her to leave home for more than half an hour together. It was of no use my soliciting her to accompany me in a walk. She never refused, certainly, but it was to a very short distance, and then a numbing pain in the head and a beating of the heart were sure to come on, so that we must return. One day we entered the house without knocking, for the hall door had been left ajar, as it frequently is in country places. The sound of the piano swelled through the house; each note pealed with the firm touch of manly energy. I turned and looked at Alice inquiringly; she was as pale as the earliest snowdrop. In a moment she had bounded to her room before I could recover from my surprise.

I went more slowly up the stairs, and entered the drawing-room to see Mrs. Marshall and her son. The latter had just risen from the piano, and both came forward to greet me.

"I thought I would bring George to you this afternoon. He came quite unexpectedly last night, and has brought you some native flower seeds of Australia. He feels quite sure that you can raise them in your wee greenhouse. I tell him it is impossible. Miss Alice is not gone to London, too, is she? for I think we have not seen her but twice since her sisters went; though, to tell the truth, you are always the excuse," Mrs. Marshall laughingly said.

"I should be lonely without Alice," I replied. And in looking up, my glance caught George Marshall's face. He was watching the slightly open door so intently that I involuntarily turned to see what had attracted his fixed attention. Observing this, he hastily said, with as much confusion as if detected in some crime:—

"We are having a glorious summer, Mrs. Norton."

After sitting some time conversing on different subjects, Mrs. Marshall rose to leave, but again asked for Alice, who had not made her appearance; nor did she come while they remained, notwithstanding George endeavored by several excuses to detain his mother.

As soon as they left, I went to Alice, who was lying down. She put her hand out to me as I entered.

"My head throbs so, mamma, after my walk. Who was it?"

"You should have come, Alice. It was Mrs. Marshall and her son George."

No reply followed my communication. After a time I left the room. When Alice appeared at tea-time her headache was gone; but she was so unusually silent that my husband rallied her on her low spirits, and challenged her in the evening to a game of chess, feeling sure, he said, that she would be enabled to give it all the quiet attention so requisite.

No great time had been consumed in the game, upon which both were so very intent that they did not hear a ring at the door-bell, and in a moment after George Marshall entered the room, saying he had come to call expressly upon my husband, whom he had not seen in the afternoon. For a moment I endeavored to stand between him and Alice, forgetting that he could look over my head. On releasing my husband's hand he took hers, and had he been standing before a duchess, his manner could not have been more deferential. Pale as death, it was only by the strongest effort she forbore trembling. Presently the disarrangement of the chessmen offered an excuse for her fidgeting away her agitation, though unaware of what she was doing, till her father exclaimed:—

"Oh! Alice, why have you spoiled the game? It was such a capital one."

"Papa, I do not like to be beaten, and you had the best of it."

"I am rejoiced to find you a chess-player, Miss Alice. It is my favorite game," said our visitor.

After this we had some music—songs—which he played and accompanied with his voice. It was late, much later than our usual hour of retiring, when our guests left us; and, with only two or three exceptions, for the next fortnight he spent his evenings at our house. But at no time did he approach, or was ever seen at a distance, that the death-like paleness did not overspread the face of my poor Alice. So seriously was this continued agitation affecting her frame, that I determined, if possible, to show her how much her mother could be more sincerely her friend than any other human being.

Accordingly I easily led the way to a discussion respecting the merits of this fascinating man, and once the reserve broken, there was little difficulty in getting Alice to speak on the subject.

One bright sunny morning George came, accompanied by Agnes, to say farewell. We had not expected this. His adieu to Alice was no more tender than to me; and with his farewell regards to my husband, he left, Agnes lingering behind to whisper to Alice that George had been suddenly called away, and they were all

fourteen was different altogether, and we foresaw that with his choice of business or profession there would be a difficulty.

"One more year, mamma, and then I shall be free of school," said Frank, "and go in for an engineer."

"But it will take a great deal of money, Frank, to make you an engineer."

"I mean to rough it as Dick has done."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Return of the Sisters—The Sewing Machine—The Lover's Return—The Proposal and Marriage—Mary's Career—Frank's Destiny—How Walter became a Clergyman—Janet's Marriage—Years of Happiness—Her Husband's Death—How She Managed and Educated her Children—Why She Wrote the Book of "Home Comforts for Small Incomes"—The Conclusion.

The first week of August brought back to their home Mary and Janet, accompanied by Mrs. Down and her little daughter, for with the last day of July the session had closed at the School of Art, and the studies could not be resumed again till the first of October. I need not dwell on the meeting; it was like that which always takes place when there exists an intense family affection. Both girls were in this short time much improved in appearance. Janet had grown taller, and she seemed to possess a greater accession of joyous spirits. Her first visit was to Agnes Marshall, and she came back with a long story of how much her brother George had admired Alice. Not that it appeared he had ever said so in words; but, as Mrs. Marshall remarked, he had lived entirely with us, "for when not present, his thoughts were, and that was as bad," "and, mamma, Alice never cared for him at all, so Agnes said."

"Then, Janet, it is of no use talking about it," I replied.

Richard had gone on very steadily in his new position, but was not satisfied. He wanted to get into a chemist's laboratory, so Mrs. Down told us, and was quite sure he would succeed. Though only sixteen, he was extremely persevering, and was not daunted by difficulties. She thought there was no reason why we should interfere with him. He was "biding his time," and when the opportunity offered would be sure to embrace it. The sequel showed our friend's judgment to be correct. I may as well say here that at twenty-one Richard had battled his way without help, and is now at forty a practical chemist and popular lecturer; and, moreover, though not by any means a rich man, he commands the homage of rank and wealth. If Providence had not led me at the moment of trial to help him, I shudder to think how different his career would have been.

George Marshall returned at Christmas. As before, Alice only was at home. Her sisters had returned to London. All her nervous tremblings were as great as ever, but happily with this difference, she could give me her confidence without fear. The eye of a lover is quick in discerning, although his great love may sometimes make him appear foolish and do stupid things, just as much as it does a girl. After the first week he sought my husband, and to him unfolded his hope to call Alice wife; "though," said he, "I almost fear to hope—Alice is so shy." He then went on to say that he had gone suddenly away for two reasons; one was that he wished to break the chain which she had wound around him, for never could he get from her the shyest look to indicate how far he stood in her regard. "Nay," said he, "she used frequently to avoid me. If she saw me coming I have known her to turn another way, and but for my mother, who is an adept in reading characters, you would not have seen me now.

"'As Alice Norton acts to you, so did I to your father.' So she wrote me, and her letter brought me here. The second is that I went to be ordained, and am appointed to a curacy with income large enough for content and love, if you will let me win your Alice. If not, I will not say that my future will be miserable, for that it never will, but the sweetest dream of my life will have passed away."

My husband was so taken by surprise that he afterwards told me he left him abruptly, and came to bring me to his sanctum, where George Marshall had sought him, but the ludicrous part of the affair was meeting me a few steps from the door and leading me into the room, and, without one word, taking my hand and placing it in that of his guest, who had so far recovered himself as to take it and say laughingly, "It is Alice, and not Mrs. Norton, that I am seeking for a wife."

"True, my good fellow, but you must get my wife's consent before mine."

And so he told the story of his love in the question of "May I win your Alice, Mrs. Norton? She shall be to me the most precious treasure of my existence."

"But your parents, Mr. Marshall?"

"My mother sent me here, and you will not refuse me."

"But Alice, have you asked her?"

"No; and I dare not without your consent, though something tells me that if she refuse me at first, I can, I will win her. Only one thing I must tell you, that, beyond a few hundred pounds, the curacy is all my wealth. I will tell you why this is" he went on after a moment, seeing us looked surprised. "Mr. Marshall is not my father, though his wife is my mother. I am a son by her first husband. All the money goes to Stobart and Agnes."

"But the name is the same," I remarked.

"It is the same, though there is no relationship. My father's name was also Marshall, and it is this knowledge of my prospects as much as all else which has kept me aloof from Alice, and the reason in a great measure why I did not first assure myself of her love before speaking to you."

I looked at my husband, and, rightly interpreting the look, held out my hand, saying:—

"Come with me up stairs," and I led the way to the drawing-room, where sat Alice, quite unconscious of all that had been taking place respecting her. For a few moments only I lingered.

An hour elapsed before I heard the hall door shut, and at the same moment Alice entered my room, her face beaming with the brightest smile.

"Oh! mamma, I am so happy!" and then she burst into tears.

"God forever bless you, my darling," I said, as I drew her towards me, and pressed my lips to her forehead; and then after a while I told her that if she married her lover, wealth would never be hers, though perhaps competency might. She heard, but did not heed, and had she been told that she must wander a beggar through the world with him—all the same, it would have mattered not.

In the following spring they were married, and never from that day have we ceased to thank God that her lot fell in such a pleasant place. They were obliged to manage with great economy, for a clergyman and his wife must so live that they may spare for the needy, and she was provided for in case of death, for George Marshall had early insured his life. Alice was a good economist. In their really hospitable home there was peace, gladness, and even increase.

Janet and Mary returned after a twelvemonth, and brought with them an addition to the arts they had been learning—a perfect knowledge of the sewing machine. The last three months of their stay in London, Janet obtained lessons in millinery. Mary remained at home a year, diligently practising with her sister the arts they had acquired. At the expiration of this time she returned to London to Mrs. Down, in the hope that her talents might enable her to procure some employment. For some time she had little success, but still her practice went on, that it might be of use the moment it was needed. Work came at last. She watched the illustrated magazines that were coming out, read the most highly wrought portions of a story, and sketched the action on paper. Some of them she even transferred to wood, took proofs of them, and then sent them to the editors of the magazine as well as the publishers. Then with Mrs. Down she called upon them later, and, in fact, did not cease persevering until she got some work to cut blocks for children's books. Thus the first opening was made.

Soon after this she was called upon to send in a design for a subject in one of the most popular serials of the day. For this she obtained ten pounds. Mrs. Down and herself in the third year of her stay in London opened a class for teaching wood engraving and the use of the sewing machine, and very well attended it became after a time. To make it in a measure remunerative to all concerned in the affair, work was sought and obtained from several parties, for which only a moderate price was asked. The money thus obtained, after deducting the expenses, was divided into four portions; one was given to the pupil when skilled in the work; one to Mary, and the same to Mrs. Down, and the other was set apart as a fund for contingencies. Many hands made light work, and Mary was fortunate in her method of teaching, so that pupils were not wanting.

Mrs. Down also taught the painting of photographs, and after a year or two teaching the art of photography became a branch of their business. The skill with which all this was managed greatly surprised me, and so I said.

"It is all owing to you, mamma. You taught me the value of early rising, of industry, of method and order, and you see the result."

Mary is yet single; whether she will ever marry I cannot tell. From what I saw when last in London I should say "yes," and to a young brother of Mr. Hindon, the same who taught her the art of photography. But Mary says she is like the old woman who lived in a shoe, she has so many pupils to care for that she thinks her place is where she is—in the midst of them.

CONCLUSION.

Some few years have now passed, taking with them many joys, and leaving many sorrows. I am myself a widow, and in circumstances where every shilling has to be carefully expended; for with a family whose education for the work of life was an expensive one we had nothing to save. The insurance of my husband's life, aided to the liberality of the bankers whose manager my husband had been for so many years, enables me to retain comforts, and for many luxuries I am indebted to my children.

Walter was altogether a different nature from either of his brothers. He was a more studious, intellectual, and religious character, and wished very much to enter the Church. For a long time it was denied him, on account of the expense, until one day when we were lamenting this to George Marshall, he said:—

"There are scholarships at Cambridge open to him if he does not mind being snubbed for his poverty. It is only for a time. These scholarships did not exist in my days, or most certainly I should have gone in for one."

"But you know he has never been to the University."

"That does not matter now. There are six scholarships open to all candidates. The highest is of the value of £60 annually, with rooms rent free. One of £50, two at £40, and two at £25 a year. I do not know all the particulars of these scholarships—that is, the conduct of the examinations, or the accommodation for the candidates; but I can get every information from the tutor of the college, St. Catharine's, at Cambridge, and then Walter can come to me, and I will 'post' or 'cram' him in all that it is necessary for him to know."

And this was how Walter became a clergyman, as hardly worked as his brothers, but with a greater amount of practical Christianity in him, as the ordeal which he suffered at Cambridge from being poor rendered him all his life a self-enduring man. His brothers became rich by comparison with him, who lived and died at thirty, having only the things "which were convenient for him." He could not marry on his income of £80 a year, and wisely resolved to drag no woman into the misery of keeping up a respectable appearance upon a starvation pittance.

Frank became an engineer, literally working his way from the lowest position upwards, and taking with him at every step the confidence of his employers.

In nine cases out of ten the only way for parents to insure their sons becoming practical men is to either apprentice them—which is expensive in regard to fees—or send them to work as early as possible, even if they receive no pay. Those boys who are worth anything will then become adepts in their craft, and knowing all the difficulties they encountered, and the peculiar temptations which beset their youth, will be enabled to feel for, and guide those whom they may hereafter employ.

Where there is neither money, connection, nor influence, and children have nothing to rely upon but their hands and brains for the future, work, active and varied, or absorbing employments, must be given to both girls or boys, or idleness, with its attendant train of vicious proclivities, will mar the fairest work of God. There can be no progress unless the mind has been trained to labor from youth upwards.

Janet, the lively, the witty, and the youngest of my daughters, married a hard-working surgeon of great promise in his profession, and of some considerable practice in a country town a few miles from where we lived. For ten years a happier couple, blessed with a numerous family of seven little ones, never existed. Then came death and removed the bread-winner of the flock.

The consternation this bereavement caused among us all may be imagined. Each went or wrote to the widowed sister, offering all possible help. Happily Allen Wynter had insured his life; and I blessed the day when my own beloved husband had made it a provision of the marriage that the lover should insure his life for two thousand pounds, and make a will settling this sum on his wife in case of death. The very day of the marriage the premium on the insurance was paid and the will signed.

The house they lived in had just become their own through a building society, so that these two prudential acts saved eight souls from a world of misery. In addition to their income, the practice was sold, which brought in something more, but yet it was narrow enough means to provide for a family, of whom the eldest was but nine years. Simple diet, country air, exercise, and employment made them healthy. Janet's education now came into use. All that she could save went as a fund for her children's future; but she taught them all she possibly could herself. She discharged her servants, but had each day the services of a clever elderly woman, a widow in the neighborhood, to do all that she and her children could not perform of household matters, and as each grew older, and required more of her time in their education, an organized plan of teaching at stated hours, exactly like a school, was entered upon, and Dame Hester, as she was always called, taken into the house entirely. This was after I came to live with her.

As may be supposed, the sewing machine was in great request, and modelling in clay threatened to usurp all other pastimes, for nothing was ever put before the children as a task. On bread-making days each child had a lump of currant dough given to it to make into any form it pleased, pigs being the favorite animal represented. Then the interest with which the little ones watched the ornamenting a meat pie soon led the way to the more enduring modelling in clay, in which the two eldest girls became such adepts that they would bring in a piece of bramble or rough stick, or anything that struck their fancy, and soon make an admirable copy of it. They were never permitted to be idle.

Industrious habits are given and tastes directed before one knows that anything has been done; and the same thing occurs with regard to idle ways: the mischief is irremediable before what is usually called "the time for education" arrives.

The extremely orderly ways of the little household, the good management there was in Janet, without effort, without trouble, or fuss, surprised me. Her early habits were inexplicable to me. Two hours before the household were astir I could hear her about, and after some time all was still, and so continued till Dame Hester went down stairs, and then the silence was over.

One day when my curiosity could endure no longer, I asked her what magic spell she was weaving.

"Well, if you must know, dear mamma, I am turning author. You remember that Pope says, 'Trifles make the sum of human life,' and indeed they make the sum and comfort of a home, and although I thought I knew everything when I was married, experience showed me how little I knew of the importance of *trifles*. Great doors turn on small hinges, and great comforts on little matters. And so, mamma, being willing and desirous, and so forth, to help others by removing certain sharp pebbles which sometimes unawares pull one up, I have written down my experiences in a book, and I mean to call it

'COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES,'

which you must not see till it is printed."

"But it is an awful think to appear in print, Janet; and how will you get it published?"

"Ay, there's the rub, mamma. But I have faith, though if that be all I can bring, it is of no use. I must add to my faith works, and send it to-morrow to Mary in London, who will make the necessary arrangements for me; and very soon you shall see it."

My task is ended. I have managed my children to set them out in life, and they in their turn are doing their best to train theirs in every good and useful work, having no unseemly ignorant pride, but a very high notion of the

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

There are two characters in my relation which I would rather not mention; still it must be done. Lillian Foster was in due time placed out as governess, a position for which all her moral principles unfitted her, though her accomplishments and acquirements were her recommendation. Her end was a disgraceful elopement with the husband of the lady with whom she resided.

Lucy Damer married a poor man of good family, whom she helped to make poorer by her slatternly unhelpful ways, and she died at an early age.

These girls could not be blamed. They were orphans, left without care or culture, excepting in so far as tended to make them accomplished girls, which is like building a fair superstructure on a foundation of sand, and so they fell into ruin and misery. May every parent shun this meretricious training; nothing but evil can come of it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR,

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—

Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL

Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.

Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, }

9 18 18t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 25 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be restricted to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

M. BUZBY, Secretary.
9 20 17t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3S

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6S No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.

PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12S Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 2810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S
CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at

No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmwdm Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 13 mwf3t Head Master.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of

9 8 im* Rev. JOHN McELWAY, A. M., Principal

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1109 and 1111 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on

MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

MR. JAMES PEARCE, MUS. B. OXON, Organist St Mark's, having returned from Europe, will meet his pupils on MONDAY, the 24th instant. 9 21 3t*

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.

9 17mwslm No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18S

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 29 6m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wfmb No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2 Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON
1swim No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorit House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 S No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by
E. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

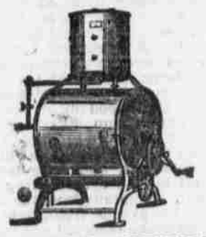
P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store. M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,
Send for Pamphlet 9 5

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC. LARGE COLLECTION. LOW PRICES. BEST MARBLE.

TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 29 1m CHARLES FINSEY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26S

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16S No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2S

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 2 6§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. MCCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. D. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
——— HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the endorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only rational one. Since the introduction of this system, cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been ruthlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their MEDICINAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataracts, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25rp

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18 Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

UNION REPUBLICAN PARADE IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republican torchlight parade in the Third Congressional District came off on Saturday evening. The display was quite brilliant, and crowds of persons along the route of the parade enjoyed the sight. Captain Jacob S. Stretch acted as Chief Marshal, assisted by the following aids:—Colonel Wm. Biles, Escort Company; Capt. F. H. Gregory, Capt. Frank Allen, Capt. J. W. Thomas, Lieut. B. Groves, Lieut. John Sage, and Sergeant Thomas Brown.

The following Clubs were in line:—Twelfth Ward Association, M. H. Stand and William Andress, Marshals; Thirteenth Ward Association, E. H. Jeffries and Charles M. Carpenter, Marshals; Sixteenth Ward Myers' Campaign Club and Ward Association, D. H. Lane and John G. Gillingham, Marshals; Seventeenth Ward Myers' Campaign Club and Ward Association, John Reed and Wesley Stevenson, Marshals; German Club, F. Breidenger and J. F. Rodenbroch, Marshals; Eighteenth Ward Association, Joseph Johnson and Joseph Allen, Marshals; Nineteenth Ward Association, John Jeffries and John Molineaux, Marshals. The "Boys in Blue," in the District and the Republican Invincible Club were largely represented. Bands of music were at the head of each delegation. The Associations in line carried transparencies bearing the names of their Ward, names of Union candidates, etc., and among the numerous mottoes borne in the line we noticed the following:—"The people send a Veto Message to Andrew Johnson." "How are you, Dictator?" "Who will care for Andy Now?" "Honesty is the best policy — Andrew, try it." "Couldn't you take another Trip, Andy?" "Betrayed, but not Dismayed." "How are you, Moses?" and many others of a similar import.

While the procession was passing along Girard avenue, and near Second street, stones were thrown at it, and several persons were slightly injured. A small boy had his head badly cut, and a number of the transparencies had holes cut in them by the flying bricks. Several arrests were made in the Nineteenth Ward. Many of the residences along the route of the parade were handsomely illuminated. The turn-out was acknowledged to be one of the finest of the campaign.

THE GREAT STATE FAIR AT EASTON.—That the great Pennsylvania State Fair which commences at Easton to-morrow, the 25th inst., will be a great success, may be inferred from the fact that there are already over three thousand entries, and Mr. A. B. Longaker, the Secretary, is kept constantly employed attending to the numerous applicants from this and other States who desire to become exhibitors. New Jersey will be well represented. The home, floral, and other departments will be unexampled in splendor. The display of horses will be remarkably fine, there being over fifty entries of fast trotters and pacers. The competition on Friday for the $300 prize for the fastest trotter will be very great, and a spirited contest may be anticipated.

On Wednesday there will be an exciting contest between four blooded pacers, and on Thursday the $300 and $200 premiums will be trotted for. General A. L. Russell will be Chief Marshal, assisted by General T. J. Jordan, of Dauphin, and John J. Curtin, of Centre county. The aids will be General S. H. Collier, of Allegheny; General W. H. McCall, Union; Colonel Wellington H. Ent, Columbia; Colonel W. W. Stewart, Adam; Colonel W. H. Armstrong, Northampton; Colonel Gideon Clark, Philadelphia; and Major P. Benson Wilson, Centre. On Friday Hon. Alexander J. McClure will deliver the oration. All the railroads in Eastern Pennsylvania will issue excursion tickets. These tickets on the North Pennsylvania and the Camden and Amboy Railroad from Kensington will be sold for $3, each. The managers have prepared something of an exciting character for each day of the Fair.

STORY OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Mrs. Ann Hurst, aged thirty-three years, who resides in the rear of No. 639 Bedford street, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, at an early hour yesterday morning, with a wound an inch and a half in length across the stomach. Mr. Hurst accompanied his lady to the institution, and kindly stated to the attendant the manner in which the wound was occasioned. He says he had been cutting wood with an ordinary pocket-knife, and had a blade open at each end of it. He stuck the end of one blade in the floor, leaving the other blade still open, and on this Mrs. Hurst fell. A policeman who accompanied the lady, and listened to this story, could not readily digest it, but locked up Mr. Hurst.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Hurst revived, and she proceeded to give an account of the circumstance, which was that she had the knife in her hand, and on attempting to go down stairs she struck the handle of it against a banister, causing the blade to be turned in such a manner as to make the wound.

Mr. Hurst still remains in custody, but if his better half sticks to her story he will be discharged by an alderman, or raise such a doubt before a jury as will redound to his advantage and cause an acquittal. The explanations of some men are very curious at times.

A WHISKY SWINDLE.—A swindle of a stupendous character has recently been discovered, and is about undergoing a legal investigation by the Government authorities. Certain parties in New York bought of persons doing business in Philadelphia about two hundred barrels of whisky, the cost of which was about $20,000. It was represented that the whisky was in bond, and had, of course, undergone Government inspection. When shipped to its destination, in the unloading of the vessel one of the barrels was burst, and its contents was discovered to be water, not whisky. An examination of the contents of the other barrels was then made, and a very large quantity was found to be water, some of it with scarcely a smell of whisky about it. This left no doubt of the false character of the inspector's marks upon the barrels, and the dealer was arrested on the charge of forging Government inspection marks. A civil suit was also instituted. Thus far no hearing has been had in the criminal case.

FUNERAL OF HENRY CLAY WALTERS.—The funeral of Henry Clay Walters, who was shot during the riot on Sunday morning week, at Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street, took place yesterday afternoon, from No. 121 Prime street, and was attended by the members of the Shiffler and Niagara Fire Companies, and several societies to which the deceased was attached, forming a large train. The face of the corpse was exposed to view for an hour or two before the funeral, and there was a constant stream of persons passing into the house to see it. On the lid of the coffin was a plate on which the name and age were engraved. The funeral was a very large one, and attracted much attention.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The United States Hose Company will start on their trip to Lancaster and Reading on the 22d of October. While in Lancaster they will be the guest of the Union Steam Fire Engine No. 1.

An invitation has been extended to the Perseverance Hose Company of this city to participate in the Firemen's parade at Jersey City on the 15th of next month.

A new hose carriage is now being built in this city for a new association in Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa., called the Fairmount Fire Company. The carriage will be ready for delivery in a few days.

PARDONED!—The President has pardoned A. J. Smith, who, in 1864, was convicted in the United States District Court of robbing the mail, and sentenced by Judge Cadwalader to ten years' imprisonment. Smith was a mail agent, and the testimony upon which he was convicted was to the effect that he destroyed letters and appropriated their contents.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of Michael McKeown was found in the Delaware at Arch street wharf. The deceased was forty years of age, and lived at No. 114 Elfreth alley. He was last seen on Wednesday, and is supposed to have fallen overboard.

A KNAVISH BEGGAR.—Officer Reeder came across a young man on Saturday who was begging on Chestnut street, with his face tied up in a way to induce the belief that he had been terribly wounded. He was dressed in a soldier's pants and blouse, and had a box before him to receive contributions. The officer knew him as an impostor, as he had arrested him before, and at once removed the bandage from his face, exposing the cheat, as there was not anything the matter with him. The impostor was removed to the Central Station.

PARADE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S KEYSTONE CLUB.—On Saturday evening this organization made a parade through the principal streets of our city, and all along the route their one appearance was the subject of general remark. The members carried torches, and were preceded by a fine band of music. The new uniform worn by the members attracted universal attention, and was greatly admired.

ACCIDENTS.—Matthew Grady fell from a pile of lumber at Noble street wharf on Saturday, and fractured his left leg. Taken to the Hospital.

Dennis Conrad was badly scalded on Saturday, by the steam from a whisky still at Richmond and Norris streets. Taken to the hospital.

DEAD INFANTS FOUND.—Yesterday the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon two dead infants; one found in a box at Fourth and Diamond streets, and the other in Berks, above Seventh.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
MONDAY EVENING September 24.
The management have the pleasure to announce that the distinguished Comedian
MR JOHN E. OWENS,
Has been engaged for
A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,
And will appear in this city for the first time in eight years, after an unprecedented engagement in New York OF 325 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS
He will appear in his great specialty, CALEB PLUMMER, in Dion Boucicault's elegant Drama in three acts, entitled
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Which has been in preparation for three weeks, and will be produced with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
By Mr. R. S. SMITH.
And in a style
HITHERTO UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
The performance will commence with
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Caleb Plummer.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Dot.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To conclude with Buckstone's petite Comedy,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gilman.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Sophia.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 29,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
In active preparation,
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE, and
THE LIVE INDIAN.
In which Mr J. E. OWENS will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
ENGAGED FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 24,
Mr. Brougham will appear as
CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL,
with several Songs, including the beautiful Ballad,
"THE LAND OF ST. PATRICK,"
in his own most successful new Drama, in five acts, entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
Alberoni (expressly engaged).....Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Commence at 7½, with a favorite Farce.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
STILL TRIUMPHANT HOUSES FULL.
Thirteenth Night of the People's Favorites
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
New Burlesque and a New Drama.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), September 24,
The New Burlesque, "NARY-A-BROGUE,"
and the New Drama,
FREDERICK THE GREAT.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in both pieces, with Local Hits, Songs, and Dances.
FRIDAY—The Florences' Farewell Benefit.
In rehearsal—"THE FAST FAMILY."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING the great Drama of
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STUART ROBSON, the great Comedian.
GEO. C. DOBSON, the renowned Banjoist. 9 24 2t
POWERFUL COMPANY—100 PERFORMERS.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT!

Capital Prize $30,000!

We have the pleasure to announce to the citizens of the United States that
KELLEY'S GRAND
NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE
Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866,
OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
AT WHICH TIME
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS.

Unabated rush for tickets. The demand continually increasing—20,000 tickets sold in a single day—The whole country on the qui vive—Orders constantly arriving from Maine to Georgia—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Slope—the North American Prize Concert in the van—its would-be rivals distanced—The public, with one accord, bestow their patronage upon the most reliable Gift Organization in the United States, and having full faith in the promises of the proprietors of A. A. Kelley & Co.'s North American Prize Concert, they respond liberally, and the indications are that on the 28th of September not a ticket will remain unsold.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

REFERENCES.—Tappin, McKellop & Co., Commercial Agency, Chicago; Lee, C. Whitford, Wholesale Paper Dealer, Chicago; Sheldon & Co., Publishers, New York; John E. Potter & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.; James L. Harman, Importer, New York; Van Valkenburgh & Co., Importers, New York; S. B. Cobb, Chicago; Crosby & Ainsworth, Publishers, Boston.

The Wabash Avenue Rink has been engaged, as will be seen by the following:—
CHICAGO, August 21, 1866.
This is to certify that Messrs A. A. Kelley & Co. have this day leased the Wabash Avenue Rink, for the evening of the 28th day of September, and paid for the same the sum of three hundred dollars ($300).
J. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Lessees of the Rink.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once, as the books will be closed on Friday evening September 28, and the drawing will then commence. All orders for tickets will promptly be filled.

Tickets $1·00 Each, or Five for $4·50.

Sent to any address by mail. Money by draft, Post Office order, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

ALL TICKETS SOLD BY
JOHN J. KROMER,
No. 403 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
UP TO FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866, WILL BE REGISTERED.
Address A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
9 21 3t No. 167 RANDOLPH St., Chicago, Illinois.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—EVERY NIGHT,
ROBERT HELLER.
Fourth Programme of
FUN, DELUSIONS, AND MUSIC,
with Six New and Startling Wonders.
FIRST TIME in this country of the beautiful Illusion entitled
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,
on which Flowers and Fruit burst into life at the request of the Ladies;
THE WATCH OF ANY ONE
in the audience made to strike the hour;
THE BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS
and her perplexities with Piano practice; and HELLER'S original and only
WOOD MINSTRELS.
This extraordinary programme will be given every evening, with "SECOND SIGHT," etc.
PIANO FORTE SOLOS
on "Steinway's Grand," by ROBERT HELLER.
"MATINEE," SATURDAY.
Doors Open—Evening 7. Commence at 8.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16S

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscription: all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerful recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's Press office.
Charles H. Grafton, Sunday Mercury office.
James Nolen, Inquirer office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Commerce streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
E. G. Marcu, No. 636 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 149 Elbreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 30 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry stree
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Santord, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a purifying act to sufferin humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc., etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 6

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1866.
The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.
The Petrel, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.
The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).
The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.
The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron).
The Hibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The Spires, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.
The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron).
The Pontiac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.
The Tritonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.
The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.
The Clymalis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.
The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.
The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.
The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.
The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement (of iron).
The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the "sloop-of-war Canada," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mwf9t

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, New York city, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—
4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents, Hospital, Wall, Common, and Sibley.

279 Hospital Tents.	131 Hospital Tent Flies.
52 Wall Tents.	39 Wall Tent Flies.
60 Common Tents.	1,800 Knapsacks.
886 Leather Gaiters.	7,800 Canteens.
307 Hogskin Gaiters.	60 Axes.
680 Forage Caps.	45 Axe Handles.
20,000 Cap Covers.	158 Pickaxes.
383 S. bley Tent Stoves.	461 Spades.
2,700 Leather Stocks.	60 Shovels.
1,116 Great Coat Straps.	140 Mosquito Bars.
34 Musicians' Frock Coats.	Lot of Brass articles.
75 pairs Trousers.	Flags.
	Old iron.

Etc. Etc. Etc.
And various small articles of clothing and equipage.
ALSO,
1,736 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
9 24 6t Dv. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

ABRON, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Will sell at Public Auction, without reserve on THURSDAY, October 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the city of Baltimore, the BUILDING, FIXIURES, AND APPURTENANCES,
known as Hicks United States General Hospital, together with the
PICKET FENCE
enclosing the same.
All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.
For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
9 24 t10 8 Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.
The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT street, on THURSDAY, October 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., two barrels of Whisky.
Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now, are as follows, viz.:—
Edward Harley, No. 1842 Market street, one Copper Still and Fixtures, one Worm, etc. etc.
James Carr Twenty-third and Walnut strats, one Copper still, etc., and Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, one Cooper Still, etc etc.
Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to the sale.
P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
U. S. Marshal's Office, Sept. 19, 1866 9 24 6t

THREE IMPORTANT
AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,
The best and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.
The modern and extremely popular
STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.
Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13rp smw13t) No. 639 ARCH Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.—
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH street, PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1866
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of the advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 29, 1866, for Repairs of Upper and Lower Government Wharves and Landings, at MARCUS HOOK, Delaware river, Pa.
Separate proposals will be made for each class of material or labor.
Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also uppet courses of wharves, if required; tie and wharf timber and sheet piling of hemlock; fenders, sheathing, etc., of white oak.
Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron work; the rate per cubic yard for earth and broken stone filling, etc.
All materials to be of best quality, and subject to inspection and approval before being used.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and be certified to as being good and sufficient security for five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves," etc.
Bids will be opened on Saturday, September 29, 1866 at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present
For further information inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Major of Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 9 20 6t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz:—
CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,
for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.
Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 17 1866.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next for building and fitting two top-sail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft-rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits.
Plans and specifications can be obtained at this Department on application, in person or by letter.
H. McCULLOCH,
9 21mw8t Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 17 1866.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, and to be delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores, and outfits.
Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter.
A model or plan of the vessel must accompany each bid.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
9 24mwf10 10 Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Thirty-ninth, or Boudinot, Mansion, Baring, Hamilton, and South Marshall Streets.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on the following streets, for the paving thereof, viz:—Thirty-ninth, or Boudinot street, from Market to Baring street; Mansion street, from Powelton avenue to Bridge street; Baring street, from Mansion to Thirty-second street; Hamilton street, from Thirty-first to Thirty-second street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward; and Marshall street, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth street, in the Second and Twenty-sixth Wards.
The conditions of said contract shall be, that the contractor shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property. And he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Thirty-ninth, or Boudinot, Mansion, Baring, and South Marshall streets.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of the city, Thirty-ninth, or Boudinot street from Market street to Baring street, at a cost not exceeding three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-five cents. Mansion street from Bridge street to a point two hundred and fifty feet south of Baring street, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents. Baring street, from Thirty second to Mansion streets, at a cost not exceeding eight-six dollars. And South Marshall street, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth street, at a cost not exceeding two hundred dollars.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866)
MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1866.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Department of Highways, for the year 1866, viz.:—To transfer Five thousand dollars from Item 4, for Repaving of Streets, to Item 6, for Gutter Crossing and Tramway Stone; Seven thousand dollars from Item 21, for the Construction of Branch Culverts, to Item 5 for Repaving over Water Pipe, Ten thousand dollars; and to Item 24, for the Construction of New Inlets, Four thousand dollars.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1866.

The Soldiers and Sailors at Pittsburg.

THE Convention of Soldiers and Sailors which meets to-day in Pittsburg promises to be one of the largest and most influential political assemblages ever held in our country. For disguise it as we may, the truth remains, that the contest this fall is as truly one between loyalty and disloyalty, between Union and disunion, between freedom and slavery, as at any time during the war. The struggle has merely been transferred from the battle-field to the ballot-box. The late Rebels are endeavoring to secure by political management and chicanery what they failed to secure by force of arms. They are plotting to renew even the physical contest, provided they can do so under circumstances sufficiently promising to justify the attempt. Already we are threatened with the virtual overthrow of the popular branch of the Government, and the usurpation of its functions by an illegal and revolutionary assemblage of Southern Rebels and Northern traitors.

Under these circumstances, it is meet and proper that the men who perilled their lives during the late fearful struggle should make their influence felt. The hard-earned fruits of those four years of terrible strife are at stake. The question yet remains to be settled, whether the lives of our three hundred thousand Union soldiers, slain in defense of the republic, were vainly sacrificed. It is to be seen whether traitors whose hands are still red with the blood of Union men, are to be admitted to Congress to have a voice in making laws for a free people. It is to be determined whether a South Carolina Rebel is to have two and one-half times as much political power in the nation as a Pennsylvania Union soldier. It is to be settled whether the power of this great people and its future destinies are to be entrusted to a party which during the past four years has covered itself with disloyalty as with a garment, which discouraged enlistments, deprived the Union soldier of his vote, poured contempt upon his patriotic efforts, declared the war for the Union a failure, and in every possible way strengthened the hands and encouraged the efforts of the armed enemies of the country.

These are the practical issues of the hour, and they appeal most powerfully to the brave men who have just laid by the harness of war and resumed the garments of peace. Gathered by thousands and tens of thousands at Pittsburg, they will send forth no uncertain sound. Their words will have the ring of the true coin. They will speak cheer to the great hosts now fighting for the Constitution and the Union, and dismay to the mad plotters against the liberties of the people.

Escape of the Lottery Dealers.

THE lottery men have again escaped the clutches of the law, Judge Ludlow, in the Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, on account of "certain fatal defects," quashing the indictment against Carpenter. It must be a matter of regret to all good men that these scoundrels are so fortunate. We doubt if a poor wretch who should steal a loaf of bread to keep from starving would get off so easily. These fellows ply their nefarious business openly and constantly, and yet it seems impossible to get one of them convicted. We hope the officers of the law will not be discouraged, but will "pick their flints" and try again. It must be *possible* to frame an indictment against a lottery dealer that will hold.

IMPORTANT ELECTION NOTICE.—By reference to the proclamation for a State election in another column, it will be found that, in accordance with the new statute, Sheriff Henry C. Howell directs *that the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 9th of October, and they shall be closed at 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day.* This is an important matter, and every voter should bear it constantly in mind. See that arrangements are made to get in the votes of all the workingmen, by visiting the proprietors of establishments, and explaining the necessity of granting at least a half hour during the day to each man in order that he may avail himself of the right of suffrage accorded to every American freeman. Under the old law the polls were opened at or before 8 o'clock A. M., and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.

A QUESTION.—The people would like to know of young Mr. Buckwalter who aspires to Congressional honors in the Third District, whether he is a candidate for the *Congress of the United States*, or for that nondescript, Confederate, revolutionary body, to be composed of Southern Rebels and their Northern allies, with which the nation is threatened? Is he in favor of law and order, or of usurpation and confusion? This is a very important question to the staid, peaceable property-holders of the Third District, who do not wish to see civil war precipitated on the country. Is Buckwalter a candidate for the threatened Rebel Congress, or for the Congress of the United States? Let us have an answer.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Employes of the Treasury Department, it is said, were allowed ten days' leave of absence to attend the Cleveland convention. A like favor is denied those who desire to attend the great Union Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg.

The State Canvass.

THE nominations in all of the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania have been completed, and the parties stand fully stripped for the fight. In this State, in the past few years, the majorities have varied. At last year's election she chose a State Auditor; General Hartranft, the Union candidate, received 238,400 votes, and Colonel W. H. H. Davis, Democrat, 215,740, making 450,140 votes in all, and a Union majority of 22,660. In 1863 Curtin received 269,496 votes, to Woodward's 254,171, a Union majority of 15,325 in a total vote of 523,667. In 1864 the vote for President stood:—Lincoln, 296,339; McClellan, 276,308, or a total of 572,647, with a majority for Lincoln of 20,031.

There can be little doubt but that a large gain over the vote of 1863 will be secured for Geary. The most vital importance is in regard to the Congressional districts. We print below a complete list of the nominations for Congress in the State, side by side with the vote of each district at the election of 1864. The names of the present Representatives renominated are italicized:—

Rep. Union.	Vote, 1864.	Democratic.	Vote, 1864.
1. E C Knight	7,742	*Sam. J. Randall*	9 764
2. *Charles O'Neill*	11,476	John Hulme	7,290
3. *Leonard Myers*	11,667	Chas. Buckwalter	9,992
4 *Wm. D. Kelley*	13 088	John Welsh	9 344
5 G. N. Tay or	11 007	Henry P. Ross	10,729
6 David Thomas	9,651	*B. Harkley Boyer*	12 847
7. *J. M. Brooma*	10,908	Nathaniel Pratt	7,231
8. D J Lincoln	5 971	Lawrence Getz	12 776
9. *Thad. Stevens*	11 804	Sam. J. Reynolds	7 344
10. Gen. H L. Cake	10 679	C. D. Gionn nger	11 154
11. Gen. Wm. Lilly	6,884	D. M Van Auken	13 0 7
12. Jas. Archibald	10 058	*Chas Dennison*	10 573
13 *Ulysses Mercur*	9 724	Wm Ewell	8 723
14 Geo. F Miller	11 619	W K. Wilson	11 092
15 Gen R H Hen derson	10,576	*A. J. Glossbrenner*	13 382
16 *W H. Koontz*	11 242	McDowell Sharpe	11,174
17 D J. Morrell	9 225	R L. Joon on	8 716
18 *S F Wilson*	11,563	I. P. Wright	10,861
19 *Glenni Schofield*	11 631	W. L. Scott	9 914
20. D. A. Finney	13,350	A B McCalmont	11,940
21 John Covode	10 780	Hugh H Weir	10,835
22 *J K Moorhead*	11 233	Gen J B. Sweitzer	7 013
23 *Thos. Williams*	11,682	R. G. Childs	6 124
24. *G. V. Lawrence*	11,727	Wm. Montgomery	10,112

Of these Messrs. O'Neill, Kelley, Taylor, Broomall, Stevens, Archibald, Mercur, Miller, Koontz, Morrell, Wilson, Schofield, Finney, Covode, Moorehead, Williams, and Lawrence—all staunch Republicans—are almost certain of an election. The Democrats will probably carry Randall, Boyer, Getz, Van Anken, and Glossbrenner; while the Third and Tenth Districts are doubtful, with chances in favor of Messrs. Myers and Cake, the Republican candidates. We do not pretend to predict, but roughly sketch what seems to be a fair estimate of probabilities.

The Constitutional Amendment—Another State Adopts It.

THE Lower House of the Oregon Legislature has ratified the Constitutional amendment. There is no doubt as to the concurrence of the Senate, so that Oregon may now be added to Tennessee, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Neither New Jersey nor Oregon adopted the Anti-slavery amendment until after the requisite number of States had already been secured, so that here we have a clear gain of two States to start on.

The popular movement in favor of this great measure of peace and union is every day becoming more powerful and imposing. The New York *Times* to-day comes out in a strong article for the amendment. The three great papers of New York—the *Tribune*, the *Times*, and the *Herald*, read by millions of people—are all in favor of it. Even the Southern papers begin to show signs of supporting it.

THE *Age* this morning publishes the following paragraph, which it avers was uttered by Horace Maynard at a speech at Athens, Tenn., the date of which, however, is not given:—

"I tell you, gentlemen, that in a short time all this complaint about negro equality will be done away with. In a short time he will marry and intermarry in your families. It is a little objectionable to-day, but you will soon get over this, and the persecuted negro will be welcomed to your parlors."

—Without reference to the address, and relying entirely on what we know of the public sentiments and private views of Mr. Maynard, we have no hesitation in accusing the *Age* of falsifying his remarks. That Mr. Maynard ever made such a statement is about as true as that the Bible says "There is no God."

THE STATE FAIR.—For many years it has been our annual custom to hold a State Fair, at which all the products of Pennsylvania could be exhibited. For the past six years this Fair has occurred at Easton. It will commence on Tuesday, and continue until Friday. The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have decided to issue excursion tickets, the advertisement of which will be found in another column. The Fair promises to be one of the best held for many years, and is well worth a visit.

WE HAVE NOT HEARD of Mr. Henry J. Raymond having handed over the $20,000 in his control which belongs to the Republican Executive Committee, although our demand that he should do so has been echoed by the journals of the party throughout the entire North. We had "$190" once in our own city; shall we have "them 20,000" over all the land?

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.—General Sheridan's official report of the New Orleans massacre has been received at Washington; but it is significantly said that the pressure of official business is so great that the report will not be examined for some days. We hope it is not to be suppressed for fear of its effect on the Pennsylvania election.

—Is Buckwalter in favor of the Constitutional amendment—that great measure of conciliation and Union to which the popular sentiment of the entire nation is so splendidly responding? How does he stand on this great question? Does he favor giving Rebels more power than Union men?

The Parade in the Third District.

THE parade in the Third Congressional District on last Saturday night was a splendid success. There were over four thousand five hundred men in the ranks, fully four thousand of them voters of the Third District, headed by the "Boys in Blue," five hundred strong. The German Club paraded two hundred and fifty; the Myers Campaign Club five hundred. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards turned out in immense force, many being on horseback. The Eighteenth Ward had a large bell, and the Nineteenth Ward a cannon, while there were hundreds of mottoes which we we cannot find room for.

A noticeable one was borne by the German Club, which read, "No renegades among the Germans." One from the Eighteenth Ward, "One thousand majority for Leonard Myers;" another, "$700,000 reimbursed the State by Honorable Leonard Myers;" another, "This idea of protection is no new thing with me. I learned it from the patriot statesman of Kentucky." Extract from Myers' speech in Congress.

The demonstration was a most imposing and enthusiastic one, and shows that the Union men of the District are fully aware of the efforts of the conglomerate opposition to defeat their tried and faithful representative. Myers, be it remembered, is running for the lawful, constitutional Congress of the United States, not for the bogus revolutionary affair with which the peace of the country is threatened.

FOR CONGRESS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.—The declination of Joseph R. Lyndall, Esq., of the nomination tendered him by the Republican party, left the party without a candidate for Congress. This want has been supplied by the selection of Edward C. Knight, Esq., who has accepted the compliment. A better choice could not have been made than that of Mr. Knight. He is a merchant of unimpeachable honor, and a most amiable, and universally respected gentleman. He is thoroughly identified with all the business interests of our city, and is sound on every question. While his election may be considered improbable, yet he will be the recipient of so complimentary a vote as will prove that Southwark appreciates one of her best sons, and desires to testify her respect for one whose interests are all centred in her prosperity.

THE New York *Times* is out this morning strongly in favor of the Constitutional amendment. It concludes a leader as follows:—

"The amendment now awaits the action of the Legislatures of the several States. It is just in itself, and its adoption, by remedying injustice and providing for the public safety, would do much towards tranquillizing public sentiment, and preparing the way for the more speedy restoration of peace and harmony to all sections of our common Union. It is greatly to be regretted that all the States were not represented in the Congress by which it was proposed; but it is submitted to them all for their consideration and action. Nothing would conduce more to the public peace than its speedy ratification, especially by those States which are to be most directly affected by its provisions."

The return of the prodigal son will soon have a political prototype in the case of the bolting Raymond. "Rats desert a sinking ship."

"DOWN TO THE DUST!"—The United States have apologized to Brazil for the seizure of the pirate *Florida*. They have saluted the Brazilian flag, and the commander has written a letter stating why the salute was fired. That Government was graciously pleased to accept our humble apology, and the peace of the two lands is thus preserved by *diplomacy*. There was a time when the United States would not apologize for the capture of a Rebel privateer wherever it might have been found!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

CHICKERING PIANOS IN EUROPE. —See *Evening Bulletin* for testimonials from the great artists and piano manufacturers of England and the Continent, received by last steamer from Europe. Warerooms, No. 914 CHESNUT street.
9 22 6t W. H. DUTTON.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES!—A Meeting of the Republican invincibles will be held at the Club Room SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on
MONDAY EVENING, September 24, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the Transparency recently painted for the Club.
The presentation will be made by Major A. R. Calhoun.
The friends of the Club are invited.
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. 1t

FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH WARD,
WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office west side of FIFTH Street, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Mount Vernon street from Tenth to Eleventh street to be built of brick circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION
REPUBLICAN CITIZENS
OF THE EIGHTH WARD
Are invited to assemble in Mass Meeting, at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets,
On Monday Evening Next, Sept. 24,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Come all who adhere to the time honored, holy principles of the only true Union party in our country.
Come all who revere the memory of our martyr-President, Abraham Lincoln.
Come all who would not sacrifice principle for office or pelf.
Come all who are in favor of sustaining the representatives of the people against the representatives of traitors.
Come all who are opposed to "My Policy," and in favor of the Constitutional amendment.
Let all come who wish enlightenment on the great issues, and let us reason together.
The following speakers will address the meeting:—
General OLIVER ORMSBY, of Indiana.
General JOSHUA T. OWEN.
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Ex-Governor.
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Hon. JEREMIAH NICHOLS.
Major CALHOUN.
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, Esq.
Other eminent gentlemen are also expected to be present, and will address the people on the issues of the day.
9 22 2t

REV. DR. ALLEN, OF NASHVILLE, Tenn., will make an address at the Monthly Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, TO-NIGHT, in the Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. All are invited. It

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Green street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as payment in full without recourse to the city.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone. Low price. Only for sale at No. 914 CHESNUT street. [9 15 12t 4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

NOVELTIES.
BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. [9 24 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

CONCORD GRAPES,
Received every morning from the KNOX FRUIT FARM, in 10 and 20 pound boxes for sale.
J. S. LASH & CO.,
9 24 3t* No. 727 MARKET Street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the detection of any person defacing the Bills of the Lincoln Memorial Tableaux.
BEAL & CO.,
9 24 3t* No. 104 S. EIGHTH Street.

ALCOHOL COLUMN STILL WANTED.—One of large capacity. Address BOX 18 Post-Office. 9 24 3t*

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING. —MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S., No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos reëstheted without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET.
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Just Received Per Steamer "Melita."
French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.
NEW STYLES OF
6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.
Carpets for Halls, with Borders.
English Oil Cloths.
English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.
Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
JUST OPENED. [9 22 2m4p

BURNS & ATKINSON,
No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,
AND
No. 1107 PINE Street.
PRICE LIST OF BLANKETS:
$4 25 FOR 10-4 HEAVY BLANKETS.
$5 75 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6 50 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 FOR 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.
10 00 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND HEAVY.
The finest BLANKETS made, with the exception of one number.
95 cents for full 2¼ yards wide SHEETING, the best goods in the market.
33 cents for 1¼ yard wide PILLOW CASE MUSLIN.
12½ cents for excellent CRASH, from auction.
Several cheap lots of LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and TABLE LINENS.
$1 10 for 2 yards wide ENGLISH MERINOES; 4½ yards make a full dress, which equals in appearance French Merinoes.
$1 15 for all shades in FRENCH MERINOES. These goods are wide and fine. 9 14 mwsip

F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH Street,
First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

H. STEEL & SON
OPENED THIS MORNING,
One Bale Yard-Wide Ballardvale Flannels, at 65 cents.
7-8 YARD WIDE FLANNELS, at 50 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL GOOD QUALITY FLANNELS, 37½ CENTS.
All the Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannels, at the very Lowest Prices.
BEST CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 16, 18, and 20 CENTS.
New and Choice Styles Fall and Winter Dress Goods, at the very lowest Market Prices.
CHEAPEST FRENCH MERINOES IN THE CITY.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 12, worth $1.25.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 25, worth $1 62.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 50, worth $1 87.
EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, $1, $1 25, 1 50.
All new and choice colors of
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
9 24 3t]
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.
First time in Philadelphia of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
First Night of
GIORGIO RONCONI.
For particulars, see future advertisements and circulars. 9 24 6t

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS 500 tons each; two years old; length, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 36 in stroke.
Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.
For particulars apply to
W. B. GALLAGHER,
No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1m rp No. 1325 MARKET Street, Phila.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN
And all leading Grocers sell it.
It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 827 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 6t4p

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT.
North Missouri First Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,
Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.
The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA [9 24 15t

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000
DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.
President, N. B. BROWNE
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.
The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills, } $1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement, } 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion, $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of, } $1 00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $2 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.
For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
CARMICK & CO.,
9 21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS.
N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN,
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 63p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

FOR THE STATE FAIR AT EASTON, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to Easton will be issued from the Ticket Office, at THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, and BERKS Street, from September 24 to September 29; good to return until September 29.
FARE, $2.
Cars leave Third street Depot at 7:30 A. M. and 2 30 P. M., arriving in Easton at 11 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
No Excursion Tickets sold on the cars.
9 24 4t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

The Camden Senatorial Nomination.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

CAMDEN, N. J., September 24.—Sir:—My attention has been called to the communication in your paper signed by the Secretary of the County Convention. It does not do justice to Senator Scovel. When the vote for Senator was announced, it is true there were only four votes for Mr. Scovel, but the Secretary of the Convention forgets that besides these four there were five votes from South Ward, which gave Mr. Scovel nine votes; and my recollection is that he had two more withdrawn when Mr. Bettle's nomination was inevitable, making eleven votes. As Chairman of the delegation from South Ward, I had informed Senator Scovel that we intended to nominate him, and he then informed me before the Convention met that he was not a candidate, and gave me a letter declining to be a candidate, which I read in the Convention when I withdrew his name, pledging his fealty to Republican principles. What I object to in the letter of the Secretary of the Convention is its unfriendly spirit towards Mr. Scovel. The effort to prevent his name being entertained by the Convention proceeded from his personal enemies, and was so well understood that one of the delegates from South Ward informed the Convention that South Ward would leave the Convention if it was persisted in. Yours truly, B. M. B.,
Chairman South Ward Delegation.

THE CINCINNATI BANK FRAUD.

A Man Deposits a Box Said to Contain $100,000, and Draws the Sum of $60,000—The Box Opened and Found to Contain Lead—Important Arrest.

From the Chicago Times of Thursday.

About the middle of July last, a gentlemanly looking stranger, giving the name of McBurnie, and representing himself as an extensive dealer in real estate, entered the First National Bank of Cincinnati and deposited a box containing, as he averred, $100,000 in specie.

The deposit was accepted by Mr. Griffith, the Cashier, and a certificate of deposit for the amount given in return. McBurnie returned the next day and drew out $5000, and again the next for the same amount, and so on until $60,000 had been drawn, since when nothing has been heard of him by the officers of the bank.

After a week or more had elapsed, and nothing seen or heard of McBurnie, the officers of the bank became alarmed, and, on proceeding to investigate the matter, found, instead of $100,000 in specie, a box filled with lead.

The matter was immediately placed in the hands of the police authorities, but not the least clue to the whereabouts of the swindler could be discovered. For a time this matter created considerable excitement and discussion, and detectives in all parts of the country were on the lookout for the individual; but of late the affair has almost been forgotten, except by a few interested individuals. A day or two since the police authorities of this city received information that McBurnie was on his way from Canada to Chicago, and would arrive here at a certain time.

A full description of the individual was accordingly given into the hands of certain officers, and a close surveillance was kept on all arrivals, but nothing in the way of information was gained in this direction. Yesterday, about 11 o'clock, while Officer Van Fleet was on duty at the crossing of Lake and Clark streets, he suddenly espied an individual answering in every particular the description given of McBurnie, as it was forwarded from Cincinnati, and immediately took him into custody. The arrested individual had just been making the rounds of the banks, and was about to return to the hotel—the Adams House—when his pilgrimage was directed to the Central Station. Deputy Superintendent Nelson immediately sent a description of the man to Cincinnati, and received an answer in return to send the man on, which leaves but little room for doubt as to his identity. He calls himself Francis C. Burdett, and is a man of about forty-five years of age. Officers Van Fleet and Macauley instituted a search of his rooms at the Adams House, yesterday evening, but nothing of a criminating character was discovered.

A number of letters of introduction were, however, found, directed to various bankers in the Northwest, in which he is represented as Francis C. Burdett, a gentleman of large means, and who was desirous of doing some business with them. He also had in his possession a draft on a bank of London, Canada West, for £100. These are supposed to be forgeries. At the Adams House he had engaged an elegant suite of rooms. He also has in his employ a male servant, whom he engaged at Detroit to accompany him on his travels. He will be taken to Cincinnati this morning.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.

An Italian Sculptor Mortally Wounded by a Workman—The Assassin Blows his Brains Out.

The Fourteenth Ward was the scene of a terrible tragedy this morning, one of the principal actors in which is now lying a corpse at the Spring Street Station House, and the other victim is rapidly approaching dissolution at his residence.

The fearful occurrence was the result of a quarrel between an employer and one of his workmen, but what the exact cause of the disagreement was, has not yet been clearly ascertained.

Our reporter visited the scene of the tragedy, and the following is the result of his researches:—In the basement of a small wooden building, on Peter or Peitri Funari, an Italian, keeps a workshop for the manufacture of those plaster images of heathen gods and goddesses, distinguished men, remarkable animals, etc., which constitute the stock in trade of those children of sunny Italy who make this city their home, and who are not engaged in the precarious business of organ grinding or monkey training.

Funari did an extensive business in this sort of sculpture, and in his workshop or studio he employed several workmen, all of whom were Italians. He is married, and lives on the top floor of a broken-down tenement house, No. 145 Elm street, immediately opposite his workshop. Among the workmen employed by Funari was one named Alessandro Urene, or Alexander, as he was more familiarly called. This man was of an irritable and quarrelsome temperament, and this frequent indulgence in quarrels and street brawls, had gained the reputation of a vindictive desperado. The fact, however, of his being a good workman induced Funari to retain him in his employ.

This morning, Funari repaired to his workshop as usual, and soon after Urene entered and commenced his labors for the day. Shortly after 8 o'clock a quarrel ensued between Funari and Ure, the cause of which has not yet been developed. After the warlof words had been continued for some time, Urene drew a small revolver from his pocket and discharged one chamber of it at his employer. The ball from the weapon struck Funari in the left breast, causing a wound from which it is feared death will ensue. Funari sank to the floor of his shop, and the life-blood gushed forth. The workmen gathered around, and Urene, after gazing a moment at what he no doubt supposed was helpless form of his employer, rushed up the steps leading to the street.

As he gained the sidewalk, his fellow-workmen, recovering from the stupefaction into which they had been thrown by the unexpected act of the assassin, gave an alarm. Officer Matthew Hyndes, of the 14th precinct police, who was in the neighborhood, and whose attention had been attracted by the pistol shot, perceiving Urene running towards Grand street, and followed in pursuit. The fugitive ran to Grand street and turned up towards Crosby, and then crossed over to the northeast of Crosby and Grand streets, in front of the unoccupied church. The officer was close behind him, and another moment would have had him in custody, when Urene suddenly stopped, and for the second time drew the revolver.

The officer, fearing that the desperado intended to shoot his pursuer, also drew his revolver, but Urene, in the twinkling of an eye, placed the muzzle of the pistol to the right side of his own head, and fired. The ball went crushing through the skull and traversed the brain, causing instant death. The report of the pistol and the fall of the body to the sidewalk were almost simultaneous; and when the officer, who was but a few paces behind him, reached the body, Urene had ceased to live. The remains of the murderer and suicide were conveyed to the Spring Street Station House, and laid out on a bench in the yard, where a great many of the neighbors called to view them.

In the meantime, Funari had been conveyed to his residence, and he was placed in bed. A physician was summoned and examined the left breast. It is feared that the bullet has penetrated the lungs, and the medical gentlemen in attendance have no hopes of his recovery. Funari is about forty-two years of age, is married, and has a family.

Urene was apparently about thirty-five years of age, and a native of Italy.

Coroner Grover was notified to take charge of the case. He will take the ante-mortem deposition of Funari and hold an inquest over the remains of Urene this afternoon.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE OIL REGION.

We learn from Mr. L. H. Buckbee, who visited Tarr Farm yesterday, that a terrible explosion occurred there between 12 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, resulting in the instant death of the engineer, named Frederick Wygant, and the fatal injury of Mr. A. Jones.

The accident occurred at the Chrisman well, lease No. 126. In the temporary absence of the engineer, the thumbscrew of the safety-valve had not been turned down. The engineer had not observed the circumstance, and while hands were employed about the well, the boiler exploded from the butt with the most terrible consequences.

Wygant, the engineer, was thrown a distance of sixty feet, his body being shockingly mangled, and every article of clothing except one boot stripped from his person. He was lifeless when found. Mr. Jones, one of the employes, was thrown about thirty feet and fearfully scalded; it is thought he cannot survive. The samson post was splintered to pieces, and the engine house literally blown into fragments. Two legs of the derrick were carried away and it toppled over, but the driller, who stood inside of the derrick, was unharmed. Mr. Chrisman was slightly scalded, but will recover. The end of the boiler was blown a distance of one hundred and forty feet up hill, and the door of the furnace was found two hundred feet from the well, down hill.

It was the most appalling accident of the kind we have yet recorded, and, resulting as it did from a reckless and inexcusable act, should be made the subject of an official investigation. This is the third or fourth accident of the kind occurring in the oil regions within as many weeks from the same cause. For humanity's sake we hope we shall now hear of some suitable measures of precaution, which shall be generally adopted.—*Titusville Herald, 21st.*

Fire at Long Branch—The Harwood House Destroyed.

LONG BRANCH, September 22.—A fire broke out in the north wing of the Harwood House at 3 o'clock this morning, and in a short time it was completely destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. We learn that the fire broke out about 3 o'clock, and in two hours the building was burned to the ground. Mr. Cooper, of the Metropolitan, saw the flames through the third-story windows, and the bell of the school-house was rung, attracting large crowds. Nothing could be done to stay the flames. There were a few guests in the house. The servants were aroused by pulling them out of their beds. A large part of the furniture was saved. The total loss is estimated at $40,000; insured for not more than $3000. This house was situated near the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad depot, and was kept by J. Porter & Co. It was formerly known as the Allegheny House.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S POLICY AND "MY POLICY" is clearly shown by the following letter, written by President Lincoln to General Banks, in August, 1863:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1863.—My Dear General Banks:—While I very well know what you would be glad for Louisiana to do, it is quite a different thing for me to assume direction of the matter. * * * * * * *

"If Louisiana shall send members to Congress, their admission will depend, as you know, upon the respective Houses, *and not upon the President.* * * * * * * *

"Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN."

Andrew Johnson evidently thinks it his especial prerogative to denounce and abuse Congress for deciding this question of admitting members of both Houses. The opinion of Mr. Lincoln is given above.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new will have spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 218

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE, 800 CASES AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday, Sept. 26

Commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and complete assortment of most desirable goods for present sales 9 24 2t

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. 19 43m5p

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

FOR RENT

IN THE

National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES

That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE

Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor.

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys Retention of Urine Strictures of the Uretera Dropsical Swellings Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

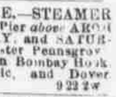
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection, " " $2, " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in *perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf3rp No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—SAMUEL K. SMYTH, Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to No. 358 THIRD Street, where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m



DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester Pennsgrove New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn Bombay Hook Dickinson's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and freight line. 9 22 2w

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases precisely and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.

Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished, on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
9 21 1m5p Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required. Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chestnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express. Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 19 tfp Philadelphia.

BEDDING

AND

FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 mw3m30 Below Arch.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

CHARLES E CLARK,

No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,

BEDDING

AND

COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
Few Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 5 wsm2m

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 9 5 5p

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S,

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH Street,

Import Direct from the Best Linen Makers in Europe, and have always on hand, the

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

Received by Late Steamers from Europe.

HEAVY POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 87½ CENTS.
FINE DAMASK TABLE LINENS BY THE YARD.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS, NEW DESIGNS.
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
SUPERIOR LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS.
BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
TOWELLINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FANCY BORDERED TOWELS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

Several thousand dozen of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Handkerchiefs always in store.

LINENS FOR HOTELS AND STEAMBOATS.

I supply Hotels and Steamboats with LINEN GOODS at package prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER,

9 17 tf2 3lrp No. 828 ARCH Street.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Bioliey Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 15 3m

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

A Splendid quality
CORDED SILK POPLINS.
Also, one invoice of
IRISH POPLINS,
in choice shades.
A full line of
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
from $1·25 to $1·75.
I have now in stock, a complete and elegant assortment of rich
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPE POPLINS.
All-wool Plaids, only 75 cents.
3000 yards two yards wide
ENGLISH MERINOES,
in all the choice shades, 4/4 yards for a dress, only $1·25.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Good old Waltham Shirting, only 25 cents.
Best 5-4 Pillow Case Muslin for 31 cents.
All the most popular makes at low prices.
A full line of
SHAKER, BALLARDVILLE, OPERA, AND PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS.
Heavy Red Twilled Flannel, only 37½ cents.
Good Canton Flannel, only 25 cents.

G. D. WISHAM,

9 22 2t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 FINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

1500 pair best quality Kid Gloves, $1·25 per pair.
Superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1 75 per yard.
Plaid Poplins, $1 31 per yard.
Plaid Lustres 37½ cents per yard.
Plain All-Wool Delaines.
French Merinoes, all wool.
Plaid Poplins, all wool.
A new lot of French Chintzes, yard wide.
Black Alpacas, very cheap

BARGAINS IN

All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, at the very lowest market prices. 8 18 tf

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 50 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 60 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 65 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 75 CTS.
FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 22 3t Above Willow.

31¼ AND 37½ DRESS GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 22 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH MERINOES,
OF ALL GRADES IN CHOICE COLORS, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 22 3t Above Willow.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,
RICH PARIS REPS,
RICH PARIS POPLINS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 22 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 22 3t Above Willow.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR

DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and
DINING-ROOM

WINDOW CURTAINS,

Lambrequins, Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.,

Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in

RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPASSES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
New Style Broche and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,

French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired in the newest and most tasteful manner in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 14 fmw6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades. V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets opened this morning from auction all wool Ingrain Carpets, at 87c, $1·00, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Wool filling Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, and 75c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·00. Imperial three ply Carpets, only $1·20. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woolen Druggets $1·75. Stair Oil Cloths 25c. Table Oil Cloths, 75c. Gilt bordered Window Shades, 61. Plain Shading, 50c. Blankets $4 to $10. Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10. Sheeting Muslins, 8c. Shirtings, 12 to 37c. Flannels, 37c. up. Alpacas, 37c. up. English Merinoes, 62c. up. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets 9 21 1m

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces Rolling Mills Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.
N. W. corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. 9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Houpt.
C. Dinmore, Frederick A. Riehle.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

THE CHEAPEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

IN PHILADELPHIA,

HADDOCK & SON'S,

No. 618 MARKET Street.

9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

An Old Proverb Verified.

From the Tribune

The ingratitude of republics is proverbial, and if the proverb had added something to the same effect about the Republican party, it would have met with the same cordial assent that has been given to the original statement. We blush, indeed, for our species when we read, day after day, the columns of abuse that are showered upon Mr. Johnson, Mr. Seward, and the other hard-working gentlemen who make up what is called the Presidential party. We really do not wonder that even so meek and patient a man as Mr. Johnson—a proud and sensitive man, as Mr. Beecher calls him—should have, once or twice, allowed himself to speak of the press that permits such abuse as "base, venal, and subsidized."

But, to our thinking, even if the newspapers had all these bad qualities, they could not be so reprehensible as their ingratitude makes them. Just let the candid reader think a moment. We are at the beginning of a most important political campaign, in which, a few weeks ago, the prospect was that the South would be able to gain by chicane and fraud at the polls what she had lost in fair fight on the battle-field. A good many of us felt decidedly blue. Our enemies went about like roaring lions, and sharpened their claws, and lashed themselves into a good rousing fury to devour us as soon as killing time set in, which they said would be very soon. It was hard enough to see the carcass of the Confederacy which we had left for dead rising up from the gory field like another "Falstaff" and shouting out a grim defiance that it had not been much killed after all; but it was harder still to see the sneaking band of Northern Copperheads who, as soon as the trumpets of victory were sounded, crawled away to their holes like toads at sunrise, now hopping about as happy as if they felt sure the night were coming again—as, indeed, Mr. Raymond assures them it shall, if his party is defeated. Every loyal man knows that he felt aggrieved and despondent over this state of things only a few weeks ago. We saw before us a long, expensive, hard-working campaign. We saw that, if we would carry the day, we must expect to work like Titans and spend money like water. There were thousands upon thousands of tracts to be printed, campaign documents, campaign *Tribunes*, and these must be circulated, sown broadcast over the land at further expense and further trouble. Then, again, there were the speeches. Our ablest men must put on harness, and work night and day for weeks and weeks. They must travel, too, and at what expense! Think of car and steamboat bills. Think, if you dare, of hotel bills; and there is the charge for halls and platforms, and music and pop-guns, and defeat, perhaps, very like to be the end of all this deluge of money, wit, eloquence, and patriotism.

Such was the prospect before us a few short weeks ago. And now, what a difference! How the horizon has cleared! Behold how brightly breaks the morning, way down East, over Maine! See over brave Vermont, God bless her! the Northern lights, like the spears of an army, with banners of silver and flame. And New York is sure to follow; and Pennsylvania who can doubt? And Indiana is no longer a question, and every loyal man's pulses throb with exultation over the redemption that draweth nigh. Who did this thing? Who wrought this amazing change? Who lifted this burden of toil and expense which, necessary as it was, we all felt to be at best a sordid charge, from our shoulders, and set us free? Of course, it is the Lord's doings, but who were the mortal instruments? If these scurvy radicals are not ashamed to look us in the face and listen to us, we can tell them that to the proud and sensitive Johnson, and the oily and prophetic Seward, they owe a debt they can never pay.

Mr. Seward alone is a bill they can never foot. How these men have worked for us. How they have spoken, in season and out of season, without yielding to their own weariness or to that of their hearers! What pleasing power of humor the Secretary has showed! How he has condescended to the lowest capacity, and gamboled with us in the most infantile way! How he has not been ashamed to prove to the mob that age is not necessarily venerable, nor experience necessarily prophetic, nor the fact that a man speaks to the whole world, and moves in the presence of the nations, any good reason why he should not misrepresent, insult, and defy the better part of his countrymen! And how Mr. Johnson has thrown himself into the breech! We used to think Mr. Everett a wonder when he delivered one speech a hundred times; but Mr. Johnson has left him far behind. And what an effective speech it has been! Every repetition of it has been a new assurance of victory, a blast on a ram's horn, before which additional bricks have fallen from the wall of the City of Treason! Nor need we fear that he has exhausted his powers. We are assured that the party has an ample supply of horns for the future, and will use them with energy. Mr. Johnson is reported as in excellent voice, and the more insulting and indecent the craven crowds of subsidized citizens become at every advancing step, the more he convinces them that he is their match in dignity and decency. And all this has been done for us without any further expense than the mortification and shame that follow the reading of the daily record of it in the journals.

The party that has done our dirty work for us so effectually has paid its own bills on the cars, steamboats, and at the hotels. A thousand journals have printed and published the documents for us, and the mails have disseminated them far and wide. Mass-meetings have assembled without putting any one to the trouble of calling them together; bands have tooted, fireworks have fizzled, and all the fountains have flowed with brandy and water; and we have nothing to do but to laugh and grow fat as we read the election returns that tell us the glorious result of the Presidential policy.

If everybody is ungrateful, then we are magnanimous and ungrateful. God be thanked that the bloody mind of the South was shown to us in season to guard against the blow she aimed—at least to guard against it in part! God be thanked that the scandalous part the President played in egging on the massacre, and countenancing it, stand revealed in noon-day light, defying his power to hide! And God be thanked that he put it into the hearts of these bad men at the head of the Government to uncover their own nakedness without shame in the sight of the whole people, that they might see for themselves what manner of men they are, and not charge us with calumnies and slanders which, if we had taxed our invention to the uttermost, these men in high places have of their own free will most scandalously outdone!

The Ways and Means of Promoting Disunion.

From the Times.

It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that so many of its adherents have sought—as it were purposely—to make it appear in the character of a sectional and disunion organization. A class of camp followers, thrown out of employment by the termination of hostilities—men who suffered neither in person nor in property while the war lasted—have made themselves especially conspicuous as agents of discord and sectional malice during the past eighteen months. Some of them were necessary but unscrupulous *attaches* of provost-marshals' offices; others were speculators in cotton and various descriptions of loose Southern property; yet another set had a stock of Northern philanthropy, in which they dealt wherever paying prices were to be had; and, more powerful for mischief than any or all of so combined, were commissioned officers whose official record was bad. The accession of thousands of such men to any party could only be an injury, and—to the extent to which they might be able to mould its policy—*a calamity*. With no higher views of patriotic duty, while the great conflict was going on, than personal aggrandizement, they have no higher conception of honor and of right as political partisans now that the strife is over. And whatever errors of judgment there may be chargeable against the President, or against conservative Republicans who have given his policy an independent support, there has been nothing in the whole record of the Republican party so fatal to its permanent influence and power as its association with the tribe of mischief-makers whose fortunes were broken when the armies of the Confederacy surrendered to Grant. Their baneful influence has not only been felt here in their native haunts, where they daily preach malice and uncharitableness at will, but it spreads itself all over the country, and is felt, to-day, more than anywhere else in the subjugated States; stirring up strife between master and servant, and keeping alive the flames of discord between sections and races.

What does General Swayne, the Freedmen's Commissioner in Alabama, testify? Surely his evidence ought to be listened to even by those who are accustomed to reject ordinary testimony as to affairs in the South. General Swayne says, writing from Mobile:—"The attention of parties has been drawn to the systematic dissemination of items at the North, apparently by one person, detailing all sorts of sensational occurrences to persons of both races. The scene is generally laid in Mobile, and the story is uniformly without foundation."

Now that is a statement surely of a very grave nature. We know here that it is in no manner exaggerated; we know that the most horrifying reports from Alabama and Mississippi are published every day in extreme papers here, and that they are published as proper campaign documents, with the view of exasperating the public mind, and supplying capital for disunion agents. Yet General Swayne, specially intrusted with the guardianship of the black race in Alabama—a man whose record as a soldier gives authority to what he declares, and a man who has no personal or party object to subserve, steps forward and pronounces the stories of the barbarous treatment of the negroes, and the antagonism between the freedmen and their late employers to be utterly without foundation.

Let this kind of malicious sectional agency go on; let those lying reports from Mobile continue to be echoed back from this city and elsewhere—and how much nearer to a thorough reunion should we be, were the Constitutional amendment accepted to-morrow by every State of the South? Supposing we admit that the acceptance of that amendment by the South affords the readiest solution of the problem of reconstruction—suppose conservative men agree to recommend its acceptance—are these agents of strife at Mobile and elsewhere not doing their utmost to make thorough and cordial restoration impossible? What possible inducement is there for reasonable and moderate Southern men to accept the Congressional plan of settlement so long as they are trounced by organized malignants, who have as little love for the Union as they have regard for decency and truth?

If the lately insurgent States have to come back under such guarantees as the Constitutional amendment lays down, let the intelligent and responsible portion of their people at least understand that the compromise is made in a spirit of fairness and frankness, and that we have ceased to treat them as perpetual aliens and enemies. The attempt to awaken love and respect by steady and persevering abuse has been tried among other peoples and in other times. We do not read anywhere that it has succeeded. It certainly will not succeed on this continent among American-born men and women—not among such of them, at least, as are fit to exercise the rights of freemen and to enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

The President and Congress—Reconciliation Demanded by the Country.

From the Herald.

The public sentiment of the Northern States has, we think, been sufficiently developed within the last two months to bring the President and Congress to reason, reflection, and harmony on the great issue of Southern restoration. Excepting the singular political elements which hold the majority in this metropolis, we have no doubt that the Constitutional amendment now before the States will sweep the North from Maine to California. It is not what the radicals want, it is not what the Copperheads want, but it is exactly what is wanted by that great body of the American people who, with their unstinted contributions of men, money, arms, ships, and supplies of all kinds, put down the late gigantic and tenacious Southern Rebellion.

At the beginning of the last session of Congress, the relations between the two departments were of such a character as to justify the conclusion that harmonious co-operation would prevail between them. The President, in his annual message, turned over this business of Southern reconstruction to the two Houses, where it constitutionally belongs. So far it was well. But very soon the Jacobin leaders and mischief-makers began in Congress their charges of usurpation, treachery, and despotism against "the man at the other end of the avenue," and their hints of impeachment and their warnings of the fate of Charles the First.

The President was naturally provoked, and very injudiciously, we think, in a public speech or two paid off his accusers in their own coin. Then, resolved upon coercion, they commenced and prosecuted their experiments of negro suffrage, Freedmen's Bureau, Civil Rights, and other bills and resolutions, some of which they failed to carry, some of which he vetoed, and two of which they carried over his veto. Thus the original rupture between Andrew Johnson and Thaddeus Stevens was widened into an apparently "irrepressible conflict" between the executive and legislative—the law-executing and law-making branches of the Government.

With the passage by a two-thirds vote in each house of the Constitutional amendment embracing the ultimatum of Congress for the restoration of the excluded Southern States, this conflict between President and Congress should have ended. The President should have accepted the amendment as a measure constitutionally completed so far as Congress was concerned. He so recognized it in submitting it to the States, through the Secretary of State, so that in carrying before the people the question between his policy and the policy of Congress, it was simply upon the expediency of this amendment. It is not a Jacobin measure—the objectionable radical section originally put in was stricken out, and the amendment was passed without it, against the remonstrances of such radical leaders as Stevens and Sumner.

Subsequent events have shown that the President made a mistake in not accepting this amendment, so passed, as an end of his conflict with Congress. Unfortunately, too, instead of closing, he has still further widened the breach in the speeches of his late pilgrimage to Chicago, in honor of the memory of a man whom neither monuments nor Presidential pilgrimages can raise above the calibre of a scheming and disappointed politician. In this excursion the President's denunciations of Congress have furnished plausible excuses for more violent denunciations against himself by radical orators and organs over the length and breadth of the land, to the scandal of our popular system of Government abroad and to the mortification of the great body of the American people of all parties.

Surely we have had enough of this. As between the President and Congress the hatchet ought to be buried, and no better basis of a treaty of peace can be devised than this Constitutional amendment. Let the President, then, use his influence South in securing the immediate ratification of this amendment, and with the restoration on this platform of the Southern States he will secure a decisive victory over the radicals in securing the balance of power in Congress. His opportunity and his advantages in this direction cannot be exaggerated, while in pursuing the opposite course he must inevitably fail.

Congress vs. The President—The Issue.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.

The object of the terrible war through which the nation has passed was not alone to defeat an armed attempt to destroy the Union. It was equally, and as a necessary corollary, to insure the permanence of that Union.

It was not enough that the last Rebel laid down his arms and submitted to an authority that he could no longer resist. The country demanded guarantees for the future. Regarding slavery as an exciting cause of the war, and a possible excitation to further assaults on the Government, it required its abolition, and it was abolished by a Constitutional amendment, while *all* the Rebel States were held, as they now are, unrepresented, and at the mercy of the Government. The acceptance of the amendment was made imperative on them. It was a condition absolutely and peremptorily required of them, and the army and navy of the United States, its whole power, in short, was held in reserve to enforce the requirement.

Other conditions were thought requisite by the vanquishers, quite as requisite as the abolition of slavery: for, when an appeal is made to the sword, all constitutions and chartered rights are put aside, and the right of might becomes absolute.

President Johnson insisted that "Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. The great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men."

There were many men among those whom he aided in putting down the Rebellion who did not approve his radical agrarianism, while they agreed with him that "treason must be made odious and punished." But when he asked the question, "Shall the traitors who brought this misery on the State be permitted to control its destinies?" the whole loyal population of the country echoed his emphatic answer, "No!"

President Johnson, fairly representing the sentiment of the vanquishers, the men who elected him for the purpose of carrying out their views and principles, insisted, as another condition logical to the result of the war, that the Rebel States should, in the most formal manner, repudiate the Rebel debt. He had no right to insist on this condition under any constitutional clause or provision whatever. He assumed the right as a conqueror, or as one representing the conquerors, in a struggle in which the vanquished had utterly waived and repudiated all constitutional provisions, favorable to themselves or otherwise.

In doing this, he without doubt exceeded his constitutional powers as President. He should have called together the co-ordinate branches of Government, and have submitted to them the *whole question* of "reconstruction." He had no more right, directly or indirectly, through his Secretary of State, to dictate terms to the Rebels, except in his military capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the forces, than the meanest citizen in the land. At this time he recognized the fact, and told the Rebel States that the matter of their "restoration must be subject to the decision of Congress."

Such being the case, Congress should have been convened. But it was not. It met in ordinary course, and, after a period which many deem to have been unnecessarily long, but which history may not adjudge to have been too long, considering the gravity and difficulty of the question before it, formally, and in the shape of a Constitutional amendment, prescribed the conditions on which it thought proper the "restoration," which President Johnson declared they alone had a right to grant, should be conceded.

This amendment declares, first, that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens, which no State can abridge without due process of law. Second, that representation shall be apportioned according to the number of voters in the States. Third, that no person having held an office of trust and honor under the Confederate States, and taken an oath of fealty to the same, shall be eligible as elector of President or Vice-President, or again hold a Federal office, unless by authority of two-thirds of each House of Congress; and finally, that the public debt of the United States, incurred in suppressing the Rebellion, shall not be repudiated, or the obligations of the late insurgent States recognized.

By accepting these simple, just, and moderate conditions—the first, necessary to the protection of the emancipated slaves; the second, requisite to "punish treason and make it odious;" the third, to secure to loyal voters their rightful voice in the Government; and the fourth, to put the national credit beyond cavil—by accepting these, the lately Rebel States can come back into the Union in full fellowship. Never did conqueror concede conditions so generous. Never was crime condoned so lightly. Never was prodigal offered admission to the home he had deserted and attempted to desolate on terms so easy.

In proposing them, Congress did not yield to the fierce, implacable, and almost malignant spirit of the President, who would have made every Rebel a pauper, and turned him out in the world a beggar. Actuated by a lofty and humble spirit, they would simply debar the violator of one oath from the opportunity of breaking another; the betrayer of one trust from the chance of betraying another; the men who sought to destroy the country from obtaining additional power through their crime, to be used, perhaps, in discrediting the national faith.

The amendments came from Congress in due and constitutional form, and are taking the course prescribed by the Constitution. The President, who had again and again, in forms more violent far than those proposed by Congress, insisted on precisely the same conditions, now places himself in open hostility to the action of Congress. He denies the right of the nation to reap the logical results of the war. And a Convention, called in his interest, meeting in Philadelphia, propounds the astounding doctrine that those engaging in rebellion lost none of their rights in consequence, and that the sole punishment of traitors is the failure of their treason! In other words, that the attempt to subvert the Government, through blood and slaughter, is a mere venal offense, entailing no disabilities, and may be renewed with impunity until successful. According to this doctrine, a member of a household may disconnect himself from it at pleasure, assail its members, and essay to burn down the common mansion; but, failing, has a perfect right to return, demand all his former privileges, the protection of the common roof, and immunity from the consequences of his conduct, until opportunity offers for another and perhaps more successful attempt at disruption and arson!

It will be remembered that an analogous doctrine was advanced by the wretched Buchanan, who could find no constitutional right to "coerce a State," nor any written warrant for a nation to preserve its life. The so-called "National Union Convention," meeting, as we have said, in the interest of the President, and manipulated by his supporters, declared:—

"The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely what it was before the war, the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And to-day, also, as before the war, all powers not conferred by the Constitution on the general Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States or the people thereof.

"The United States acquired no new powers, no rights, either territorial or of civil authority, which it did not possess before the war broke out."

In other words, no branch of the Government has a right to impose a single condition on the lately insurgent States, nor can all its branches prescribe a single requisite to their perfect resumption of all the powers and privileges they possessed before the war. According to this doctrine, their Senators and Representatives have the right to walk into the halls of Congress and resume their seats, precisely as if the four years of bloody war had been no more than an adjournment for a junketing.

No proposition could be more absurd or insulting to the common sense of the people, who are just as determined to so close up the late war as to prevent the possibility of another, as they were to prosecute it successfully. This can only be done by according their rights to all men, by making "treason odious," by securing to the legal voters in every section their just weight in the Government, and by keeping the national credit high and its honor unimpaired. It is an abuse of terms to say that Congress is keeping any State out of the Union. The unrepresented States are keeping themselves out, because they will not accept the conditions that experience, reason, and a decent regard for the peace and permanence of the country render both proper and necessary.

The President tells us that the lately Rebel States are entitled to admission into Congress whenever they present themselves there in the persons of loyal representatives; that they are as thoroughly in the Union as they were ten years ago; that the national Legislature has no right to impose conditions on their return.

By what right, then, did the President himself impose conditions precedent on them?

When have they presented themselves in the persons of loyal representatives at the doors of Congress? Why Georgia came with the Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy as its *loyal* representative, while staunch loyalists like Joshua Hill were treated with neglect and scorn!

The question before the people is distinct and plain. The South should be treated with clemency, consideration, and kindness; but the nation owes it to the dead and the maimed, as well as to the bereaved and the suffering, that all disturbing elements shall be expelled from its organization, and ample guarantees secured for the future. Are the guarantees exacted by Congress either unjust or excessive? If not, they should be insisted on by the voice of the people, to whom the issue is now submitted by the Executive and by Congress.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JAMES P. BURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 18 smw 5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JOSEPH S. BURD under the nineteenth clause of the last will and testament of SARAH BUDD, decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 15 sm.w5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE *et al.*
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM NASSAU, Trustee of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE and others, as filed by CHARLES W. NASSAU, the Executor of his last will and testament, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN CRAY, executor of the last will and testament of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH M. THOMAS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES J. THOMAS and ALLEN AUTHEMET, who survived ALGERNON S. ROBERTS, Executors of JOSEPH M. THOMAS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 26, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia 9 14 mw5t*

ESTATE OF MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased.
Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned, executors of his last will and testament, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, to make known the same without delay to JOHN CLAYTON,
No. 717 WALNUT Street, or
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND,
No. 813 ARCH Street,
9 17m6t Executors.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866
An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw 29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 cents, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 29 3m

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
in variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
6m* No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely
NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 324 MARKET Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK, PIK, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 3 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL CAL.
8 25 smw 6m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop its productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots.
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELL & CO.,
9 7 1m 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAWBONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Sure in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smw 3rp Philadelphia.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. SIXTH Street, above Market—B. C. LYE, 61 YEARS, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Trusses, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to have Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
6 19 § GOLDSMITH HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SWEETS OF WOMAN'S LIFE.

A babe at rest on a mother's breast,
Too young to smile or weep,
Conscious of naught but mother's love,—
So sweet is infant's sleep.

A child at play in meadows green,
Plucking the fragrant flowers,
Chasing the bright-winged butterflies,—
So sweet are childhood's hours.

A maiden fair as early dawn,
Radiant with every grace,
Gladd'ning the eye that looks on her,—
So sweet is beauty's face.

A softly blushing, downcast look,
Murmur of startled dove,
Answering another's tender words,—
So sweet is maiden's love.

A white-robed virgin, kneeling low,
Before God's altar bows,
Forever join'd two hearts and hands,—
So sweet are marriage vows.

A youthful mother bending o'er
Her first-born, beauteous boy,
Forever hers till death shall part,—
So sweet a mother's joy.

The matron in life's autumn time,
With young life clustered o'er,
Her children's children clasp her knees,—
So rich in autumn's store.

Statistics of Joking.

One Hierocles, in the early Christian days, spent much of his time in researches into this highly momentous subject, being the first author upon it. He left behind him, as the harvest of his labors, 21 jokes, which we may securely believe were all that to his knowledge existed up and down the world, after as many as 500 years of its Christian life were spared, in addition, as many people are aware, to a previous 4000. Twenty-one jokes in 4500 years! Which is as much as to say that the old world made a joke once in about 250 years, and then took breath. What a stale, worn, threadbare thing that first joke must have been when the second joke was made! The stock of fun was, of course, comparatively rich then; there was a glimpse of fertility. What an extraordinary run there must have been upon the little stranger! So that we see that for 45 centuries the world was in the habit of preparing its jokes with a stupendous degree of deliberation and forethought, and the inhabitants of the universe (who lived, however, snugly in a tiny corner of it), maintained themselves respectably and comfortably during that period on twenty-one facetiæ. But a marvellous revolution was impending. The world was meditating (speaking jocularly) a gigantic and astounding spring. From 21 jokes, the Hieroclean legacy, to 21 millions was like one step accomplished in a moment; or, in ordinary language, in about 1300 years. Everything is comparative. Those first 45 centuries joked so slowly that we got somehow into a way of looking at them as if they had been mere chronological atoms. Adding 13 new centuries to the old 45 brings us very nearly down to the age in which we live; for argument's sake, say quite to it. We stand at 21,000,000 jokes. Are we content? May 21,000,000 jokes be regarded as high-water mark? The greatest nation in the world ought to rest, and be thankful with such a marvellous fortune.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF DUBLIN" ....Thursday, September 27
"CITY OF LONDON" ....Saturday, September 29
"CITY OF CORK" ....Wednesday, October 3
"CITY OF PARIS" ....Saturday, October 6
"KANGAROO" ....Wednesday, October 10
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.........$90 | Steerage Currency.....$35
To London..........95 | To London..........40
To Paris............105 | To Paris............50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Gardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 20 1m No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

PROCLAMATION.—Notice is hereby given to the freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, that on TUESDAY, October 9, 1866, being the second Tuesday of the month and day of the General and Municipal Election, there are to be elected, viz:—

By the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one person to serve as Governor of said Commonwealth for three years.

By the freemen residing in the First Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Second Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 1st (now the 1st and 26th), 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Third Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, and the 24th (now the 24th and 27th) wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 22d, 23d, 25th wards of the said city, and the county of Bucks, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the First Senatorial District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the First Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st ward and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th election divisions of the 26th ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, now the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th election divisions of 2d ward, and the 1st, 2d and 3d election divisions of 3d ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Third Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 4th ward, the 10th and 11th election divisions of the 2d ward, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of the 3d ward, and the 1st and 3d election divisions of the 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 7th ward, and the 7th and 8th election divisions of the 26th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 8th ward, and the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 6th ward, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 9th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Seventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Thirteenth ward, and the 3d, 5th, and 6th election divisions of Fourteenth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth ward, the 8th election division of the Ninth ward, and the 1st, 2d and 4th election divisions of Fourteenth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh ward, the 2d and 3d election divisions of the Sixth ward, and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th election divisions of the Twelfth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth ward of said city (except the 8th election division), one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 3d, 4th and 7th election divisions of 12th ward, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th election divisions of 16th ward, and the 1st and 2d divisions of 20th ward of said city, one person to serve as a representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 18th ward and the 1st election division of 17th ward, the 3d election division of 19th ward, and the 4th election division of 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 17th ward of said city (except the 1st election division), the 7th election division of the 16th ward and the 2d and 7th election divisions of 19th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 7th and 8th election divisions of 14th ward, the 8th election division of 15th ward, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th election divisions of 20th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, and 10th (now the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th) election divisions of 19th ward; the 3d, and 11th (now the 3rd, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th) election divisions of 20th ward; (the 1st election division) now the 1st and 9th election divisions of 21st ward, and the 5th and 6th election divisions of 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District in the city of Philadelphia comprising the 22d ward, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 21st ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 23d ward, the 1st, 2d and 3d election divisions of 25th ward and the 8th (now the 8th and 13th) election divisions of 19th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eighteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 24th ward, now the 24th and 27th wards, and the 2d and 8th election divisions, now the 2d, 8th and 10th election divisions of the 21st ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, one person to serve as President Judge and two persons to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., in and for the said city and county, for ten years; one person to serve as Recorder of Deeds, for said city and county for three years; one person to serve as Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions etc. for said city and county, for three years; and one person to serve as Coroner, for said city and county, for three years.

By the freemen residing in the city of Philadelphia, one person to serve as Receiver of Taxes, for said city, for two years and one person to serve as City Commissioner for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 26th ward and that part of the 2d, 3d and 4th wards of said city lying west of Passyunk road one person to serve as Surveyor and Regulator of the 1st district for five years.

By the freemen residing in the 1st ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of William Edkins, deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 2d ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, three persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as Assessor for the unexpired term of James T. Harmer, deceased, eight persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of John Gray, deceased, one for the unexpired term of Samuel Moore, deceased, one for the unexpired term of James Evans, resigned, and one caused by a failure to elect at the last election.

By the freemen residing in the 3d ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of James W. Fletcher, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of H. F. Scheilinger, removed from the Ward.

By the freemen residing in the 4th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of the Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of the Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of B. Haney, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 5th ward, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of B. Hulseman.

By the freemen residing in the 6th ward one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of the Common Council for two years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of George —let, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 7th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of George W. Lott, deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 8th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 9th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 10th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 11th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as Constable for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of Alexander L. Crawford, resigned, and one for the unexpired term of Theodore Theiss, removed from the ward.

By the freemen residing in the 12th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as an Assessor for the unexpired term of George W. Clark, deceased, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of A. Heckman, resigned, one for the unexpired term of Aaron Waters, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of Macpherson Saunders, deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 13th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 14th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of T. P. Stotesbury, and one for the unexpired of F. McCormick.

By the freemen residing in the 15th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, three persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 16th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman of five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of James W. Mills, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of John M. James, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 17th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 18th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as a Constable for five years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of John W. Bain, Sr., deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 19th ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, three persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Albert E. Eldredge.

By the freemen residing in the 20th ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Charles C. Burns, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 21st ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, six of them for three years, and one of them for the unexpired term of Charles Whitaker, resigned. And by the freemen of 5th and 6th election divisions (late Upper Ward, Manayunk), one person to serve as an Alderman for five years.

By the freemen residing in the 22d ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 23d ward one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years; by the freemen residing in 1st election division, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in the 2d election division, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in that part of the 3d election division lately the township of Byberry, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in that part of the 3d election division, lately the township of Moreland, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions three persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years; and by the freemen residing in the 5th election division three persons to serve as directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 24th ward, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, six of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of William C. Smith, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 25th ward, one person to serve as a member of the Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for the unexpired term of Patrick O'Rourke, deceased, and one person to serve as an Alderman for five years. By the freemen residing in the 1st election division, three persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools one of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of C. M. Griffiths and one for the unexpired term of William H. Boyer. By the freemen residing in the 5th election division, two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools one of them for three years, one of them for the unexpired term of F. W. Getz, removed from the Ward. And by the freemen residing in each of the remaining election divisions of said ward, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 26th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 27th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two years; one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years; one person to serve as an Alderman for five years; eight persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, five of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of John Kester, resigned, one for the unexpired term of Samuel Gibson, resigned, and one for the unexpired term of William Dorman, resigned.

And by the freemen residing in each of the election divisions of each of the several wards of the said city one person to serve as Judge, two persons to serve as Inspectors, and two persons to serve as Return Inspectors of Elections for each of said divisions respectively.

The freemen residing in the several elections divisions of the 1st ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of Joseph Rivel, League Island road.
2d division, at the house of Peter Bovier, northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street.
3d division, at the house of Samuel Gilbert, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Reed street.
4th division, at the house of Mrs. Dubois, Second street, below Wharton.
5th division, at the house of Henry Sauer, northwest corner Fourth and Reed streets.
6th division, at the house of Samuel Peak, southwest corner Sixth and Dickerson streets.
7th division, at the house of Thomas Kane, northeast corner of Passyunk road and Cross street.
8th division, at the house of Charles Spring, southwest corner of Eighth and Wharton streets.
9th division, at the house of Joseph Schofield, southwest corner of Sixth and Tasker streets.
10th division, at the house of Mr. Wolt, northwest corner of Front and Moore streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 2d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division at the house of William Butler, northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.
2d division, at the house of Edward Watcher, northeast corner of Second and Carpenter streets.
3d division, at the house of Lewis Thornton, northwest corner of Moyamensing avenue and Washington avenue.
4th division, at the house of William Maurman, southwest corner of Third and Christian streets.
5th division, at the house of George Gardiner, No. 1121 South Eighth street.
6th division, at the house of Francis King, southeast corner of Fifth and Carpenter streets.
7th division, at the house of Jacob Lentz, southeast corner of Passyunk road and Christian streets.
8th division, at the house of — Fuchs, northwest corner of Fifth and Redwood streets.
9th division at the house of Timothy Mealey, southwest corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets.
10th division, at the house of Hugh Finley, southeast corner of Twelfth and Carpenter streets.
11th division, at the house of William Halfpenny, southwest corner of Ninth and Manilla streets.
12th division, at the house of Charles Peak, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.
13th division, at the house of E. Patton, southeast corner of Passyunk road and Federal street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 3d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of William E. Stancliffe, Second street, below Queen.
2d division, at the house of John Graham, southwest corner of Front and Catharine streets.
3d division at the house of James Baird, southwest corner of Second and German streets.
4th division, at the house of J. Babington, southeast corner of Fifth and Queen streets.
5th division at the house of G. F. Seeler, southeast corner of Fifth and German streets.
6th division at the house of Patrick McCrystie, southwest corner of Catharine and Sixth streets.
7th division, at the house of John Slavin, northwest corner of Eighth and Catharine streets.
8th division at the house of Thomas White, southeast corner of Shippen lane and Fitzwater street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 4th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of Jacob Ferner, northeast corner of Front and Almond streets.
2d division, at the house of William Murphy, No. 752 South Front street.
3d division, at the house of Charles Bray, northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets.
4th division, at the house of William Byerly, southeast corner of Fourth and Stanley streets.
5th division, at the house of Owen Lamb, southeast corner of Charles and South streets.
6th division, at the house of James McDonough, Sixth street, below Shippen.
7th division, at the house of Patrick Reagen, No. 617 South Seventh street.
8th division at the house of James A. Matthieu (Dallas House) Eighth street, below Shippen.
9th division, at the house of John Thompson, northwest corner of Twelfth and Brinton streets.
10th division, at the house of Robert Morrow, northeast corner of Broad and Shippen streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 5th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of Charles Medara, corner of Second and Relief streets.
2d division, at the house of Charles McGrath, Lombard street above Second.
3d division, at the house of John Wood, southwest corner of Fifth and Lombard streets.
4th division at the house of — —, northwest corner of Front and Pine streets.
5th division at the house of Lewis Fischer, No. 216 Dock street.
6th division, at the house of James Burns, No. 438 Spruce street.
7th division, at the house of Patrick McCrossin, northeast corner of Fifth and Prune streets.
8th division, at the house of Thomas Whitmore, southwest corner of Exchange place and Carter's alley.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 6th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of Thomas Carroll, Letitia court, Market, below Second street.
2d division, at the house of Richard Wellington, southwest corner of Second and Quarry streets.
3d division, at the house of William A. Thorp, Race street, above Second.
4th division, at the house, Third street, below Arch, west side.
5th division, at the house northwest corner of Sixth and Jayne streets.
6th division, at the Golden Fleece Hotel, in Cherry street between Third and Fourth.
7th division, at the White Bear Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Race streets.
8th division, at the house of James Buck, southwest corner of Vine and Crown streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 7th ward will vote as follows, to wit:
1st division, at the house of D. M. Mathieu, No. 808 Lombard street.
2d division, at the house of James Lobley, northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets.
3d division, at the house of Andrew Morrow, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Lombard streets.
4th division, at the house of Lawrence McCabe, southwest corner of Sixteenth and Lombard streets.
5th division, at the house of F. Monaghan, Eighteenth and McDuffie streets.
6th division, at the house of Addis & Engle, southwest corner of Twentieth and Pine streets.
7th division at the house of George Conners, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Lombard streets.
8th division, at the house of James McKinley, northeast corner of Twenty-third and Naudain streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 8th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of William Grear, Sansom street, below Ninth.
2d division, at the house of John Bumm, Twelfth street, below Locust.
3d division, at the house of William Lange, No. 241 S. Broad street.
4th division, at the house of Reuben Delany, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Sansom streets.
5th division, at the house of John Brown, northeast corner of Twenty first and Locust streets.
6th division at the office of Samuel Bye, No. 126 S. Twentieth street.
7th division, at the house of James Sayles, No. 248 S. Seventeenth street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 9th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division at the house of Amos Hollahan, southeast corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.
2d division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, No. 829 Filbert street.
3d division, at the house of Mrs. Lobley, southwest corner of Eleventh and Filbert streets.
4th division at the house of C. Zimmerman, No. 1323 Market street.
5th division at the house of William Shinn, No. 16 South Broad street.
6th division, at the house of Daniel B. Beitler, No. 1319 Market street.
7th division, at the house of Thomas Blair, No. 1911 Market street.
8th division at the house of H. K. Minnich, No. 2129 Market street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 10th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the Columbia House, No. 723 Race street, below Eighth.
2d division, at the house of Thomas P. Mooney, northwest corner of Ninth and Cherry streets.
3d division, at the house of Charles C. Overbeck, southwest corner of Eleventh and Vine streets.
4th division, at the house of Patrick McManus, southwest corner of Eleventh and Race streets.
5th division, at the house of Patrick McLaughlin, northwest corner of Broad and Race streets.
6th division, at the house of Madame Minna, No. 1413 Arch street.
7th division, at the Ice house, northwest corner of Sixteenth and Race streets.
8th division, at the house of Thomas Stewart, southwest corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.
9th division, at the house of John Mellon, southeast corner of Twenty second and Summer streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 11th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of Jacob Fuck, Callowhill street below Second.
2d division at the house of C. J. Vallett, northwest corner of New Market and Callowhill streets.
3d division, at the house of A. Campbell, southwest corner of Front and Pegg streets.
4th division, at the house of Andrew F. Haas, No. 453 St. John street.
5th division, at the house of A. Gilbert, Third street, above Buttonwood.
6th division, at the house of Mrs. P. Blecase, northwest corner of St. John and Green streets.
7th division, at the house of M. Royston, southeast corner of New Market and Brown streets.
8th division, at the house of James Smith, No. 812 Second street, above Brown.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 12th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of Lewis Gebhard, northeast corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
2d division, at the house of Lewis Snell, northwest corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.
3d division, at the house of H. L. Rose, No. 309 Buttonwood street, above Third.
4th division, at the house occupied by John Metz, northwest corner of Noble street and York avenue.
5th division, at the house of C. Blaese, northeast corner of Fourth and Coates streets.
6th division, at the house of John Schmitt, No. 820 N. Third street.
7th division at Wright's Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 13th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of J. K. Turner, southwest corner of Franklin and Callowhill streets.
2d division, at the house of John Welbank, northwest corner of Rugan and Callowhill streets.
3d division, at the house of A. Ruhl, No. 741 Spring Garden street, corner of Lorain.
4th division, at the house of David S. Drum, southwest corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets.
5th division, at the house of Amelia Davis, southwest corner of Seventh and Coates streets.
6th division, at the house of Henry Maeger, northwest corner of Ninth and Green streets.
7th division at the house of Mr. Eleyler, northwest corner of Sixth and Brown streets.
8th division, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Brown streets, kept by Henry Welsh.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 14th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of Christian Theurer, No. 1030 Ridge avenue.
2d division, at the house of John Warwick, northeast corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
3d division, at the house of Coulter Russell, Ridge avenue below Spring Garden street.
4th division, at the house of —, Ridge avenue, above Mount Vernon street.
5th division at the house of — Simpson, southwest corner of Eleventh and Coates streets.
6th division at the house of — Miller, northwest corner of Broad and Coates streets.
7th division at the house of Frank Ritter, northwest corner of Eleventh and Myrtle streets.
8th division, at the house of — Hershoff, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Ogden streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 15th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division at the house of Henry Young, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Callowhill streets.
2d division, at the house of Charles Rittmyer, Buttonwood, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.
3d division, at the house of Mrs. Mary Herman, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Coates streets.
4th division, at the Mechanic Engine House, Brown street, below Fifteenth.
5th division, from Nineteenth to Twenty-first street, from Vine to Hamilton street. Vote at the house of James Fitzwater, No. 1818 Callowhill street.
6th division, at the house of Joseph McClay, southwest corner of Callowhill and Twenty-second streets.
7th division, at the house of Thomas Carroll, northeast corner of Spring Garden and Twenty fourth streets.
8th division, at the house of Michael Lewis, northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets.
9th division, at the house of James Nugent, corner of North and Florence streets.
10th division, commencing at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Poplar streets, along Nineteenth to Mt. Vernon, along Mt. Vernon to Twenty first street, along Twenty first to Green, along Green to Twenty second, along Twenty-second to Poplar, and along Poplar to the place of beginning. Vote at the house of Christian Gerne, No. 2106 Coates street.
11th division, at the house of Benjamin E. Hooven, at the southeast corner of Perkiomen and Wylie streets.
12th division, from Nineteenth to Twenty first streets, from Hamilton to Mount Vernon streets. Vote at the house of George Uber, No. 1919 Brandywine street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of 16th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the Bull's Head Hotel, Front street, above Poplar.
2d division, at the house of Joseph Morris, northeast corner of Front and Otter streets.
3d division, at the house of Thomas Murphy, corner of New Market and Laurel streets.
4th division at the house of John Lipps, Germantown road and Second street.
5th division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, Germantown road, above Second street.
6th division, at the house of Mrs. Siner, southwest corner Fourth and George streets.
7th division, at the house southwest corner of Third and George streets.
8th division, at the house of Christian Schnitzell, No. 543 N. Fifth street, above Poplar.

The freemen in the several election divisions of the 17th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of John E. Schuyler, southeast corner of Front and Master streets.
2d division, at the house of John Holmes, southwest corner of Front and Thompson streets.
3d division, at the house of Mr. Chambers, corner of Howard and Master streets.
4th division, at the house of James Creighton, northeast corner of Second and Thompson streets.
5th division, at the house of Philip Marrx, No. 1319 Germantown road.
6th division, at the house of James Donnelly, northwest corner of Master and Cadwalader streets.
7th division at the house of Michael Burns, northwest corner of Jefferson and Cadwalader streets.
8th division, at the house of William Congdon, southeast corner of Sixth and Master streets.
9th division, at the house of James O'Neill, southeast corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.
10th division, at the house of John McCartney, southeast corner of Thompson and Cadwalader streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 18th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house corner of Frankford road and Manderson street.
2d division, at the house of James Holdcraft, Beach street, above Shackamaxon.
3d division, at the house of C. V. Nauman, corner of Girard avenue and Marlborough street.
4th division at the house of John Brewer, No. 1243 Marlborough street.
5th division, at the house of John Spear, Beach, above Hanover.
6th division, at the house of William Flake, corner of Vienna and Richmond streets.
7th division, at the house of John Pote, corner of Richmond and Otis streets.
8th division, at the house of Peter Klein, corner of Hanover and Moyer streets.
9th division at the house of Andrew Weber, corner of Belgrade and Palmer streets.
10th division, at the house of Frederick Muesse, corner of Vienna and Belgrade streets.
11th division, at the house of Margaret McClure, corner of Richmond and Norris streets.
12th division, at the house of David Gaskill, corner of Richmond and Huntingdon streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 19th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of George Boyer, Germantown road, below Norris street.
2d division, at the house of Henry Helser, Frankford road, opposite Columbia avenue.
3d division, at the house of Mr. Lentz, corner of Norris street and Frankford road.
4th division at the house of John Heenne, at the corner of Front and Amber streets.
5th division, at the house of A. Peters, Frankford road, north of Norris street.
6th division, at the house of A. W. Streeter, corner of Frankford road and Adams street.
7th division, at the house of John M. Kerchman, Germantown road, above Columbia avenue.
8th division, at the house of Thomas Cope, corner of Coral and Letterly streets.
9th division, at the house of William Katz, corner of Fourth and Diamond streets.
10th division, at the house of John Doerr, corner of Ella and Amber streets.
11th division, at the house of P. B. Knechel, corner of Sixth and York streets.
12th division, at the house of Francis Schmidt, corner of Fifth and Norris streets.
13th division, at the house of W. F. Willard, corner of Second and York streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 20th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the southeast corner of Girard avenue and French street.
2d division, at the house occupied by Christian Rentschler, northeast corner of Franklin street and Girard avenue.
3d division, at the house of James M. Ramsey, northeast corner of Seventh and Oxford streets.
4th division, at the house of George Metzger, southeast corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.
5th division, at the northwest corner of Poplar and Kurtz streets, house of George W. Kohl.
6th division, at the house of Joseph Thompson, northeast corner of Girard avenue and Deacon street.
7th division, at the house of Charles H. Eckstein, northwest corner of Eleventh and Master streets.
8th division, at the southwest corner of Thompson and Fifteenth streets.
9th division, at the southwest corner of Ridge avenue and Girard avenue.
10th division, at the corner of Thirty second and Thompson streets.
11th division, beginning at the northwest corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets, thence along Jefferson to Eleventh street, along Eleventh street to Susquehanna avenue, along Susquehanna avenue to Tenth street, along Tenth street to place of beginning. Vote at the house of James Rigley, southeast corner of Eleventh and Oxford streets.
12th division, at the house of William Cobb, northeast corner of Franklin and Oxford streets.
13th division from Eleventh to Camac street, and from Jefferson street to Montgomery street. Vote at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets.
14th division from Camac street to Broad street, and from Jefferson street to Montgomery street. Vote at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 21st ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division at the house of James Scott, corner of Germantown road and Broad street.
2d division at the house of Lewis Nehr, No. 3272 Ridge avenue.
3d division, at the Station House, Manayunk.
4th division, at the house of — Snyder, corner of Main and Cotton streets.
5th division, at the house of James Bramble.
6th division, at the house of Samuel Metzler.
7th division, at the house of Alfred Dull.
8th division, at the Leverington Hotel.
9th division, at the house of H. Grim, Broad street, near Turner's lane.
10th division, at the Washington tavern, Ridge road and Washington lane.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 22d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of John Felton, corner of Fisher's Lane and Second street turnpike road.
2d division, at the Branchtown hotel, corner of York road and Mill street.
3d division, at William Stallman's General Wayne, corner of Main and Manheim streets.
4th division, at the School-House, School-House lane.
5th division, at the house of William Hughes, Main street, opposite the Town Hall.
6th division, at the public house of E. North, corner of Germantown avenue and Harvey street.
7th division, at the house of Francis Einker, known as the White Swan Hotel.
8th division, at the house of John Bush, known as the Eagle Hotel.
9th division, at the house of Barbara Roop.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 23d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the American Star Hotel, kept by Charles —rrison, Holmesburg.
2d division, at the house of Robert N. Murray, in the village of Bustleton.
3d division, at the house of the late Elijah Hoffman, in the village of Smithfield.
4th division, at the house of Charles Johnson.
5th division, at the house of Joseph H. Comly.
6th division, at the house of Daniel Fannce.
7th division, at the house of Robert Thornton, on Frankford street.
8th division, at the house of George Erel, corner of Bridge street and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
9th division, at the house of Albert S. Walton, corner of Frankford (or Main) street and Oxford road.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 24th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, beginning at Market street and the river Schuylkill; thence along Market street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to the river Schuylkill; thence along the said river to the place of beginning. Vote at Milner's Hotel, northeast corner of Thirty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue.
2d division beginning at the junction of Market street and Lancaster avenue; thence along Market street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to place of beginning. Vote at the Pennsylvania Hotel, southeast corner of Thirty fourth and Lancaster avenue.
3d division, beginning at the junction of Thirty seventh and Market streets; thence along Market street to Thirty ninth street; thence along Thirty-ninth street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to place of beginning. Vote at the William Penn Hotel, Market street, west of Thirty-eighth street.
4th division, beginning at the junction of Thirty ninth and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Thirty ninth street; thence along Thirty ninth street to the place of beginning. Vote at the Washington House, northwest corner Thirty-ninth and Market streets.
5th division beginning at the junction of Forty-first and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty ninth street; thence along Forty-ninth street to Haverford avenue; thence along Haverford avenue to Forty sixth street; thence along Forty-sixth street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Forty first street; thence along Forty-first to the place of beginning. Vote at the Union Hotel, southeast corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.
6th division beginning at the junction of Market street and Forty-ninth street; thence along Market street to Fifty-third street; thence along Fifty-third street to Meeting House lane; thence along Meeting House lane to Torr avenue; thence along Torr avenue to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Forty sixth street; thence along Forty sixth street to Haverford avenue; thence along Haverford avenue to Forty-ninth street; thence along Forty ninth street to the place of beginning. Vote at Vanleer's Hotel, northeast corner of Fifty third street and Haverford avenue.
7th division beginning at the junction of Fifty-third and Market; thence along Market street to Cobb's creek; thence along Cobb's creek to City avenue; thence along City avenue to Fifty-seventh street; thence along Fifty seventh street to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Fifty-third street; thence along Fifty-third street to the place of beginning. Vote at Major Whiteside's, Haddington.
8th division, beginning at the junction of Fifty-seventh street and Westminster avenue; thence along Fifty-seventh street to City avenue; thence along City avenue to Belmont avenue; thence along Belmont avenue to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Torr avenue; thence along Torr avenue to Meeting-house lane; thence along Meeting-house lane to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Park Hotel, Hestonville.
9th division, beginning at the junction of Belmont avenue and Westminster avenue; thence along Belmont avenue to City avenue; thence along City avenue to the river Schuylkill; thence along the said river to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Summit House, Monument road, above Belmont avenue.
10th division, beginning at the junction of Lancaster and Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Thirty-sixth street to Elm street; thence along Elm street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at Vodges' office, Fortieth street, near Sycamore street.
11th division, beginning at the junction of Lancaster avenue and Elm street; thence along Elm street to Thirty sixth street; thence along Thirty-sixth street to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the river Schuylkill; thence along said river to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Mantua Public School House, Haverford street, above Thirty-fifth street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 25th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division, at the house of Jacob Markley, Rising Sun Village.
2d division, at the house now or late of Charles Wiles, Harrowgate.
3d division, at the house of Conrad Lutz, Cedar Grove Hotel.
4th division, at the house of John Dougherty, Richmond street, above Somerset.
5th division, at the house of A. P. Stackhouse, northeast corner of Frankford road and Clearfield street.
6th division, at the house of William B. Tustin, northeast corner of Richmond and Ann streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 26th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division at the Girard School House.
2d division, at the house of F. Eve, corner of Wharton street and Passyunk road.
3d division, at the house of Samuel Beasley, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Wharton streets.
4th division, at the house of Hugh Walker, northwest corner of Federal and Clarion streets.
5th division, at the house of Thomas Wylie, southwest corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets.
6th division at the house of F. Saxton, southwest corner of Broad and South streets.
7th division, at the house of James Boyd, southeast corner of Eighteenth and South streets.
8th division, at the house of Hugh Scott, northwest corner of Twentieth and Catharine streets.
9th division, at the house of Andrew McIntire, corner of Twenty eighth and Federal streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 27th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—
1st division beginning at Market street and the river Schuylkill; thence along Market street to Thirty-fourth street; thence along Thirty-fourth street to Walnut street, Woodland street and the north line of Almshouse property; thence along said property line to the river Schuylkill; and thence up the river Schuylkill to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Harrington's Hotel, Market street, east of Lancaster street.
2d division, beginning at the river Schuylkill at the north line of the Almshouse property; thence along said line to Woodland street, Thirty fourth street and Walnut street; thence along Walnut street to Thirty ninth street, to Woodland street and the east line of Woodland cemetery; thence along said line to the river Schuylkill to the place of beginning. Vote at the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh and Locust streets.
3d division, beginning at Thirty-fourth and Market streets; thence along Market street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Walnut street; thence along Walnut street to Thirty-fourth street; and thence along Thirty fourth to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets.
4th division, beginning at Thirty seventh and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Thirty-ninth street; thence along Thirty ninth street to Walnut street; thence along Walnut to Thirty-seventh street; and thence along Thirty-seventh street to Market street the place of beginning. Vote at Alderman Allen's, Chesnut street, east of Fortieth.
5th division beginning at the river Schuylkill at the east line of the Woodland Cemetery; thence along said line to Woodland street and Baltimore avenue; thence along said Baltimore avenue to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Spruce street; thence along Spruce street to Forty-third street; thence along Forty-third street to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Forty-seventh street; thence along Forty-seventh street to Darby road; thence along Darby road to Gray's Ferry road; thence along said road to the river Schuylkill; and thence up the river Schuylkill to the place of beginning. Vote at Enoch Gray's office, Woodland and Forty second street.
6th division, beginning at Forty-first and Market streets; thence along Market street to Cobb's creek; thence down Cobb's creek to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Forty-third street; thence along Forty third street to Spruce street; thence along Spruce street to Forty-first street; and thence along Forty-first street to Market street the place of beginning. Vote at Benjamin Sharp's hotel, Forty-third and Market streets.
7th division, beginning at Forty-seventh street and Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Cobb's creek; thence down Cobb's creek to the intersection with Darby creek; thence down Darby creek to Bow creek; thence to the line of Fort Mifflin property; thence along said line to the river Delaware; thence up the river Delaware to the river Schuylkill; thence up the Schuylkill to the Gray's Ferry road; thence along said road to Darby road; thence along said Darby road to Forty-seventh street; and thence along said Forty-seventh street to Baltimore avenue, the place of beginning. Vote at the Blue Bell tavern, Darby road, Paschalville.

The Judges and Inspectors are particularly requested to notice the following extract of an act of the General Assembly:—

In accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," approved the fourth day of June, A. D. 1866, the following preamble and first four sections of said act are published, to wit:—

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizen thereof.

And whereas Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such Judge and Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 30th day of March, A. D. 1866, notice is hereby given that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough, and special elections are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, notice is hereby given, that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, Military Officers, and Borough Officers, who shall hold any office or appointments of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any City or incorporated District, whether a Commissioned Officer or otherwise, a subordinate Officer or Agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Department of this State or of the United States, or of any City or Incorporated District, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Councils of any city, or Commissioners of any Incorporated District, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office except the office of Judge and Inspector, to be then voted for.

The polls in the respective election divisions of the wards of the said city shall be open at 7 o'clock in the morning, and shall be closed at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Return Judges are to make their returns for said city and county for General and Municipal Officers, at the State House in Chesnut street, of said city on FRIDAY, the 12th day of October, 1866, A. D., at 10 o'clock A. M. The Return Judges of the Fifth Congressional District are to make their returns at the Court House, in the Borough of Doylestown, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.
HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.
Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Sept. 19, 1866. 9 17 mat

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
September 1, 1866. 9 1 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Another fine performance was that of the *Bohemian Girl*, by the Richings Opera Troupe, at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The opera, as a whole, was never as well done in Philadelphia, and the applause bestowed upon the various musical gems in it was as hearty as it was well deserved. The troupe is certainly the best we have had for years in Philadelphia in English opera; and, indeed, many a much be-puffed Italian opera company has appeared, successfully, in Philadelphia, with not half the talent in its composition.

The principal singers, Miss Richings Miss Zelda Harrison, Mr. Castle, and Mr. Campbell, would do honor to any troupe of artistes, and those of our readers who may labor under the delusion that none but Italians can "discourse eloquently" in the vocal line, should hear *them* and the rest of the Richings combination, and be convinced of their error.

The opera to-night, the *Daughter of the Regiment*, will afford an opportunity to the hypercritical for a comparison, as it is a standard one with the Italians, and has been performed, perhaps, oftener by them in Philadelphia than any other of the same school. Its cast this evening is a very good one, and it should be hail as well done as the *Bohemian Girl* on Saturday evening, we shall be satisfied.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John E Owens, the distinguished American comdian, will make his first appearance this evening, after an absence of eight years from this city. He has recently played most successful engagements in New York and Boston, and we have no doubt that his keen and original acting will be appreciated in Philadelphia. He opens in the character of "Caleb Plummer," in Boucicault's dramatization of Dickens' *Doll; or, The Cricket on the Hearth*, which he has made a great creation. He is the only "star" that has essayed to make a leading *role* of this kind-hearted old toy maker.

The very-amusing farce of the *Happiest Day of My Life* will also be given. Mr. Owens plays the bridegroom, "Mr. Gilman," and Miss Josie Orton dons the bridal veil and orange blossoms of the lovely and eccentric "Sophia." Miss Orton also plays "Dot," the dear little English housewife in the first named piece. Both drama and farce will be produced with new and beautiful scenery and new music, arranged by Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf, the accomplished *chef d'orchestre* of the New Chesnut."

NEW WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham appears this evening as "Captain Roderick O'Donnell," in his own new and beautiful play of *O'Donnell's Mission*, which will be given with the author's recent mendations, swelling it to five acts. Mr. Brougham will be supported by Mr. T. E. Morris, a young actor of fine talents, and all of the members of the stock company. The performance will commence with a capital farce. It is a subject of regret that Mr. Brougham's engagement is limited to twelve nights. Falstaff Hackett, we understand, will follow, and produce *Rip Van Winkle*, in which Charles Burke was so well and favorably known in Philadelphia in Burke's day "Rip Van Winkle," "Solon Shingle" and "Charley Burke" were synonymous terms Hackett however was the first to introduce Irving's famous creation to the stage, at the Park Theatre, New York and subsequently in London, and since then, in the course of his extended career, it has been more or less associated with his name in England and America. Mr. Edwin Booth, it is reported, will succeed Mr. Hackett.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The Florences have been very successful in all of their novelties. This evening the capital burlesque of *Nary-a Brogue* will be produced for the first time here, with Florence as "Shann," and the "Madame" as "Mariah-Meelish." This burlesque is full of local hits, jokes, songs and dances. Mr. Florence also plays his great part of "O'Neill" in the drama of *Frederick the Great*.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Streets of New York* will be produced at this house to-night, with new scenery and a very fine cast. Mr. George C. Dobson, the eminent banjoist, has been engaged, and will delight and amuse the audience with his inimitable solos.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—The *Spectres' erotic* at the Eleventh Street Opera House causes roars of laughter every evening, and the many other funny things these funny fellows do keep up the excitement without scarcely an intermission. Our friend Simmons still attends to the political campaign, his stump speech being one of the most astonishing on record.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE.—Mr. Heller has extended his engagement another week at the Assembly Buildings, and will present his fine and varied programme of magic and music every evening this week. He also gives the beautiful illusion of the mysterious orange tree, on which flowers and fruit burst into life.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

RELIEF FOR THE JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS.—It is our pleasing duty to record the very generous contribution of our fellow-citizens of the Union League to the sufferers by the late terrible accident at Johnstown. As soon as the account of the catastrophe reached this city the members of the League, with the most praiseworthy zeal, went to work to raise contributions to aid the sufferers and their families. They succeeded in obtaining a very handsome sum from amongst the members, and transmitted it to the Treasurer of the Relief Fund at Johnstown. The following is the acknowledgment of its receipt:—

"JOHNSTOWN, Pa., September 2.—The Treasurer of the Relief Fund at this place has just received the magnificent donation of five hundred dollars from the Union League of Philadelphia. The loyal men of Philadelphia are not only true to their country, but also to suffering humanity."

ATTEMPTED DISTURBANCES IN FRANKFORD.—The electioneering excitement in Frankford has attained a pretty high pitch. The different parties are frequently on the very edge of a collision, and it is only by the admirable arrangements of Lieutenant Street, of that Police District, that serious disturbances have not taken place.

There was a determined attempt to get up a fight between the "Boys in Blue" and the "White Boys in Blue" last evening. At the house of John Sterling, on Main street, members of the Washington and Decatur Engine Companies came into collision, and the disturbance was quelled by the police, who arrested several of the principals, John King, C. McMenamin, and M. Fitzpatrick, who were held to answer by Alderman Holme. Albert Oat, who was also concerned in the disturbance at Mr. Sterling's house, was chased out of town, but the police did not succeed in capturing him.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.—John Rodd, a German, the only survivor of ten brothers who fought for the country during the recent Rebellion, is desirous of employment. He has some knowledge of farming, can take care of horses or cows, and understands gardening. He was a prisoner at Andersonville, and bears the scars of eight wounds. He was a member of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, having enlisted at Pottstown, Pa. Though still suffering from wounds received, yet he considers himself capable of doing light work about stores or offices. He is well recommended for good moral character as well as patriotism. Any one desiring to employ such an individual may address "John Rodd, EVENING TELEGRAPH Office."

THE SCENE OF THE LAST TRAGEDY.—We have received the following communication:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

I have seen an article in your paper of this evening which does grievous wrong to Mr. M G Pile, my landlord. He came up yesterday to sympathize with me in my affliction, and I told him that his rent was due, and asked him if he would receive it. He soon left, after offering his friendly services and after a request by me that he would attend the funeral of my wife. No demand was made upon me for the rent, nor was such a thing directly or indirectly referred to or intimated, nor have I so informed your reporter or any one else. Very respectfully yours, MILO M. MILLER.

No. 924 Buttonwood street.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1866.

P. S.—Mr M G. Pile calling to sympathize with the friends of Mr. Miller, on the day of the murder, led to the misapprehension that he called for the rent, which was paid on that day, and for which a receipt was given.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The police authorities made a descent upon a house No. 1316 Wood street, kept by a woman named Fanny Russell. The police succeeded in capturing the proprietress and five others, who were all held in $500 to answer by Alderman Massey. Fanny Russell was held in $1000. There was considerable disorder going on, and the house has been frequently complained of.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER.—A man of the name of J. McNeely was arrested yesterday afternoon at the "Silbersberg" lager beer saloon, Twenty-fifth and Coates streets, on the charge of assault and battery. It appears that he had made an assault upon two different persons. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $1000 to answer the two charges.

THE NATIONAL GAME.—A base-ball match, which occurred yesterday, between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, New York, and the Olympic Club, of this city, excited considerable interest, and attracted a large concourse of the lovers of that manly exercise, not only of the male, but, moreover, the softer sex, to witness it. The beautiful and tastefully arranged grounds of the Olympic Club, where the game was played, were crowded long before the game commenced; and during its progress many of the swift, graceful, and powerful evolutions of the players were loudly applauded. The Excelsior boys gave evidence of long and assiduous practice, and showed the validity of their ambitious resolution to become the champion base ball organization of the United States. The result was as follows:—

EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.	OLYMPIC.	O.	R.
Mitchell, 3d b	3	5	Hern, r. f.	2	2
Clyne, c. b	0	7	Richards, 2d b	4	2
Norton, c	2	6	Anspach 1st b	5	0
Fletcher, 1st b	4	1	Clark, l. f.	3	1
Leggett, s. s	5	2	Dodson, 3d b	4	0
Jewell, r. f.	7	1	Kern, c. f.	3	1
Brainard, p.	1	7	Crossdale, b.	0	5
Fleury, 2d b	2	6	Woldie, c	3	2
Hinendorf, l. f.	1	6	Tiers, s. s.	2	3
	27	41		27	16

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	1	2	8	1	9	6	1	9	6	41
Olympic	2	4	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	16

Umpire—Mr. Alliger, Jamaica, L. I.

On the same evening the victorious Excelsior were the recipients of a fine reed-bird supper, given to them by the Olympic. The whole affair passed off in a very jovial style, and the Olympic pocketed their inconsiderable defeat gracefully. It is due to the Olympic to state that they played a beautiful game, and a year from now it is indubitably certain that they will regain their lost laurels from the Excelsior.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Joseph Toy, aged twenty-four years, living near Holmesburg, while on his way home on Saturday night, fell from the cars and was killed. The accident occurred on the Trenton Railroad, above Allegheny avenue. The body was taken to the Station House, and Coroner Taylor held an inquest on the body. Verdict—"Accidental death." It seems that Joseph and his brother were out on the platform together just a few moments before he fell. His brother went into the car leaving him on the platform. When he returned a few minutes afterwards, Joseph was gone, but as his brother supposed he had got off at a station, he paid no attention to it. It was not until yesterday morning at the inquest that he knew of his brother's death.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—Thomas Huffington was arrested on this charge this morning, by Constable Walton. It appears that since last July various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $300, have been missed from the store of Mr. Buse, Nos. 922 and 924 Market street, where Huffington was employed as a clerk. Mr. Buse keeps a petty cash-book in which he inserts the entries of the minor sales of the day, and the prisoner was in the habit of erasing the amounts and substituting the name of some one as having paid a bill. At last he was detected and arrested, and taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him to answer in default of $1000 bail.

AGGRAVATED CASE OF COWHIDING.—A rather curious case occurred yesterday afternoon. A man named Henry Miller, who keeps a lager beer saloon out near Roxborough, was expostulated with by a German named Straub, for selling liquor to his (Straub's) wife. Miller, it is alleged, not only refused to accede to the very proper and reasonable request, but afterwards took a cowhide, and going to Straub's house, called him to his door, and catching him by the neck hauled him out into the street and gave him a severe cowhiding. Miller was arrested on the above charge, and Alderman Ward, after a hearing, held him in $300 to answer.

HAVING A HIGH TIME.—A lot of young scamps having imbibed a larger quantity of bad liquor than their weak heads and stomachs could stand started out after midnight on Saturday night on a bender. Amongst other acts of rowdyism, it is alleged they tore down a sign on Chesnut street, near Tenth. When they were discovered they ran, and the police gave them chase, and captured the three of them near Seventh and Sansom streets. Their names are E. McBride, E. Mahony, and Archibald Thorn. They were all held to answer on the charge of malicious mischief.

LARCENY OF A BOAT.—A number of young fellows—J. Haney, A. Rafferty, W. Rodgers, F. Tracey, L. Tailor, and T. and M. Kearns—jumped into a yawl boat which was lying at the foot of Locust street wharf, in the Schuylkill, and started off for a row down the river. The boat belonged to a Mr. W. J. Rogers. The party, after rowing for a short time in the river, were captured when they had arrived a short distance above Point Breeze, and were all held in $500 each by Alderman Hutchinson to answer.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 6 P. M. Saturday a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mrs. William Levering, on Ridge avenue, opposite Green lane. It seems that she had been ironing some wash clothes, and the hot iron had been wrapped up in some rags, put into the basket of clothes, and then the whole thrust underneath a bed. The fire communicated from the clothes to the bed, and all were destroyed before the fire was subdued. The loss will amount to over $100.

A DOG FIGHT INTERRUPTED.—Daniel Quinn, who was arrested some time ago, and is still under bail, for committing an assault and battery upon a police officer, was arrested again yesterday afternoon while engaged in the very intellectual amusement of dog-fighting. Quinn had, it is said, a couple of bull terriers at Twenty-third and Meredith streets, and was setting them on each other. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

TILL TAPPERS.—Edward Moore and William Robinson, who, it appears, do not possess a sufficient income to keep up a supply of pocket money, undertook to replenish their stock of ready change by illegally appropriating to their own selves the contents of the drawer of the restaurant at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, on Saturday morning. They were detected in the act and arrested. They had a hearing before Recorder Enue, who held Moore in $1000 and Robinson in $600 to answer.

GOT A CANING.—An excitable individual, named John H. Reible, got into quite a disturbance in the neighborhood of Germantown road and Broad street, yesterday afternoon. He got into an altercation with a couple of Germans, and from hard words came to blows, using his cane pretty freely over their heads and persons, and raising quite a disturbance in that locality. He was arrested, and held in $800 bail by Alderman Fletcher to answer.

A MISTAKE.—We were called on to make correction of a statement to the effect that Williams, the murderer of the late Mrs. Miller, slept at the Humane Engine Co.'s house. He did not do so, but stopped at an unfinished house opposite the engine house, from which he was ejected early in the morning by the owner. The Company wish to state that they would not have the public think they would harbor such characters.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—A brute of a fellow named Thomas Rice, was arrested on Saturday afternoon for beating his wife. He has been in the habit of doing so frequently when in liquor. Instead of expressing any contrition for his brutality, it is alleged that he threatened to kill her when he got out of confinement. He had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $800 to answer at Court.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Peter Green was arrested yesterday afternoon in the second story of a building on Pennsylvania avenue, on suspicion of larceny, and carrying concealed deadly weapons. Green was found secreted on the premises when arrested, and on being searched a loaded revolver was found upon his person. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $1000 to answer.

AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Charles Johnson (colored) was arrested this morning, upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon another colored man named Isaac Queen, on Saturday at his house, Bedford street, near Seventh. He cut Queen's head badly, and stabbed him in the side and hip. Queen was then sent below on a charge preferred by his assailant, and whilst there had his furniture sold and clothing stolen by two women named Hoskins and Daringer. They were arrested and committed for larceny, and Johnson was also sent to prison by Alderman Tittermary to answer.

CHOLERA.—There were seventeen cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since noon on Saturday. Of these only one case was fatal.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CALIFORNIA WINES and liquors have been introduced into the Atlantic States more and more extensively from year to year, and have, to a certain extent, superseded the European importations among American consumers. It is absolutely certain that in the course of time, when the California manufacturers have had time to perfect by the acquisition of that necessary requisite, age, California Wines and Brandies will acquire a world-wide reputation, and be exported to foreign markets in immense quantities. California Wines are now the cheapest, purest, and least injurious vinous beverages in the market in this country, and of these wines the best article is that of D. B. Wilson & Son, of San Gabriel, Los Angeles county, California. They have the most extensive and wide-spread reputation, and exceed in purity, richness, and fruitiness of taste any other California importations. Carmick & Co., sole agents for these incomparable wines and brandies, located at the northeast corner of Chesnut and Front streets, are prepared to supply them in any quantities desired.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We have tested this medicine, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day, got up for the special purpose of pecuniary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit.—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—E. R. Lee, No. 43 N. Eighth street, always on the lookout for cheap goods, has secured the stock of a bankrupt, and having obtained the goods at Sheriff's sale, he is enabled to sell them to his customers at unprecedentedly low figures. The stock includes a most every article needed by the ladies. The goods are all of the new patterns, while the white goods, flannels, and cambrics are the cheapest in the market at this time. The entire stock is to be closed out in a week.

CHEAP GOODS.—Those who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing good as well as cheap articles in the dry goods line, should not fail to call at G D Wisham's No 7 North Eighth street. The stock has lately been replenished, and now contains all the goods to be found in the market, marked down to a price so low as to bewilder the most experienced shopper.

MRS. PARTINGTON says that "the economical storms that occur about the time renders it necessary that if Isaac wants to be clothed in his right mind he must put on thicker breeches." We would suggest to Mrs. Partington and others that proper preparation for the equinoctial storms can be had "economically" at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—Special attention paid to this branch of our business by Mr. William Finley, long and favorably known in the above capacity in Philadelphia. All beddings intrusted to our care will be finished in the best possible manner, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No 1408 Chesnut street.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—The largest and most elegant assortment in the city of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
Nos 4 and 6 N Eighth street.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

TAKE AYER'S SARSPARILLA to purify the blood and remove tumors, pimples, boils and sores, which only exhibit the rottenness within.

THE PUBLIC are attracted to B F Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, for the excellence of the pictures and the moderate charges.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, put in order, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FURNITURE MENDED, reupholstered, varnished, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third st.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATE-T AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BEERING—PUMEROY.—On September 16, 1866, by the Rev. G. A. Peltz, Mr. SAMUEL L. HERRING to Miss ANNA LOUISA PUMEROY, all of this city. No cards.

RICHARDSON—ROWE.—September 20, by Rev. John Thompson, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Philadelphia, Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON to Miss SARAH E. ROWE.

DIED.

ABEL.—On the 23d instant, PETER, son of Susan and the late Peter Abel, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1919 Mount Vernon street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Burial Ground.

DUNCAN.—Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of James F. and Louisa Duncan in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence No. 1131 Pierce street (at Twelfth and Passyunk road), on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

GREER.—On the 23d instant, ROBERT GREER, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1919 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HARDMAN.—On September 22 CATHARINE HARDMAN, wife of the late Thomas Hardman aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 4041 Ashland street, Frankford, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HEEBNER.—On the 22d instant, DOLLY L., daughter of Charles and Mary L. Heebner, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, Chestnut Hill, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. Carriages will leave the office of E. S. Parry, undertaker, Tenth and Green streets, at 11½ o'clock, to convey the friends of the family from the city to the funeral.

McCLANE.—On the 23d instant, after a lingering illness JAMES McCLANE, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry E. Wertz, No 1527 Cadbury avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

RANDALL.—On the 23d instant WILLIAM SEWARD RANDALL, son of the late Josiah Randall, in the 42d year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No 206 Washington Square on Wednesday next the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

FOURTH EDITION

The Southern Loyalists.

TOLEDO, September 24.—A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted the Southern loyalists on Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wairmouth, Davis, Woodbury, and Smith.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows:—

An increase of Loans	$1,970 672
An increase of Specie	395,242
A decrease of Circulation	589 990
A decrease of Deposits	449,934
A decrease of Legal-tenders	345,043

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The Cotton market is firm; sales of 1000 bales at 36½c for uplands, and 38c. for New Orleans. Flour has advanced 25@50c.; sales of 18,000 bbls at $7 25@12 25 for State; $10@13 85 for Ohio; and $7 25@9 50 for Western. Southern firmer; 580 bbls. sold at $11 60@16. Wheat has advanced 3@5c.; new amber State at $2 85. Corn dull, with a declining tendency, in consequence of the large receipts. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $33. Lard dull at 16@19½. Whisky firm, but quiet.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Stocks are irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Cumberland preferred, 49½; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 107½; Reading, 115½; Hudson River, 121½; Canton Company, 54; Virginia 6s, 71½; Missouri 6s, 75½; Western Union Telegraph, 56½; United States Coupons 1881, 111½; do 1862, 111½; do. 1865, 108½; Ten-forties, 99; Treasury 7 3-10s, 105½; Gold, 143½; Sterling Exchange, 8 per cent. premium on sixty-day bills.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 7 30s	June 105⅝	50 sh Locust Mt	45½
$1000 do.	July 105⅝	10 sh Cam & Amb	128
$2000 do	June 105⅝	48 sh Ches Val. R.	2
$2000 Lit Sch R 7s	90	160 sh Reading	s30 57⅜
$1000 C & A 6s 82	90	200 sh do	s30 57⅝
$1000 City 6s, old	95½	100 sh do	b30 58⅛
$1000 War & Fra 7s	80	200 sh Ocean	4
$3500 US 5-20s, 62	reg 109⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 Pa R 2d mg 6s	98½	$9217 Pa 5s	95½
$1100 Phil 6s, new	92½	100 sh Cata pf	s60 30
$10500 US 5-20s 65	108⅜		

GENERAL GRANT.

Letter from General Grant's Father—His Career a very Remarkable One—His Position as Regards the Presidency—Under what Circumstances he will Accept the Nomination.

From the St. Louis Republican, September 20.

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith hand you a letter from my old and highly esteemed friend, and for a term of twelve years my partner in business, Hon. J. R. Grant, father of the illustrious and honest Ulysses Simpson Grant.

I do not suppose the old gentleman thought of having this letter go to press, but thinking the public may feel some interest in reading a letter written by the General's father, I take the liberty, and a chance of getting a rough "rubbing down," of handing you the letter for publication.

If it is not asking too much, and you feel so disposed, you can publish it in your valuable paper, and oblige yours, etc., E. A. COLLINS.

Virginia City, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 10, 1866.

E. A. Collins, Esq.:—

My Kind Old Friend:—A few weeks ago I received a long, and, you may well guess, a very welcome letter. That letter I should have answered at the time, but as you had heard at that out-of-the-way part of the world that I had been appointed Postmaster of this city, and that it was near the close of the quarter, and that you know it was quite a task for a new hand to make a report and keep it correct for so large an office, you will say that I have a very good excuse for my delay, and especially so when I tell you that I have only this day got off the last of my report.

You may wonder now one at my age should be appointed to such an office. I will tell you. When Abraham Lincoln was elected to preside over the destinies of this truly great nation, he took one Salmon P. Chase into his Cabinet. He had always been a good Democrat, when abolitionism had nothing to do with party politics. Well there was a man in Cincinnati by the name of Hamilton Cummings, a very noisy abolitionist, and, of course, he was admirably calculated and fitted for the office. All that was necessary was to rent a house and move his family to Covington. It was done, and he was appointed.

I was well known to Governor Dennison, Postmaster-General, and also to the President. About that time I wrote to our Congressman, ironically condemning him for his vote on the Negro Enfranchisement bill for the District of Columbia. He went to the President and told him to appoint me Postmaster, and it was done; and as it afforded me a very nice little salary of $3000, which you know I never had any special objection to, I took it, and entered on the duties, and things moved on well.

Well, I have told you how I was made Postmaster. I will now reply to your letter as well as I can from memory, for really your letter has been mislaid, and I can't lay my hands on it. Respecting your success in getting that article that is good for the "sore eyes." I know you don't care anything about it. Why should you? You have now more than ever will be needed to cure all the sore eyes in your family. You say you are shaping your affairs to get home about October. I will try to go out as soon after your return as possible.

You say something about my Soldier Boy. I forget what, but I believe you say you want to go to Washington when he is inaugurated President, and ask me if I will go with you. Oh, yes, certainly I will go, and hope we may have a nice time of it. Stranger things than that have happened, but not more strange things than that would have been four or five years ago.

You know Ulysses is not and never was an aspirant for any personal favor or promotion. When the war broke out he felt that, as the Government had educated him as a soldier, and as it was likely soon to need his services, he would not withhold them, so he was among the first to volunteer for the war, and to say the very least of it his career has been a very remarkable one. You know he never asked for an office, a promotion or a command, or agreed to accept such when consulted.

But when appointed, promoted, or ordered, he took right hold, and has commanded larger armies, fought more battles, taken more prisoners and more ordnance than any other General history gives any account of. You may have noticed that the Government and the people fully appreciated all he has done, and a good deal more. He was promoted from a private up to Brigadier-General in a few months, and all the time placed in important commands. He was promoted, until there was no longer any rank to promote him to. Then the Congress created a new rank of Lieutenant-General, and he was again promoted to that rank. Not satisfied with that, Congress has created a still higher rank, of what is called a full General, and yesterday the Senate confirmed his appointment to that rank.

I suppose they will have to be content, as there is no other rank which can be created. But that is not all. The people have moved in every way; besides the promotions I have described, and the large substantial testimonials he has received, the people everywhere are disposed to him honor. Take that altogether, don't that seem a little strange to you? It does to me.

Now there is another thing which seems equally strange; the most ultra radicals, the worst Copperheads, the desperate Secesh, and the true Union men, all say: "Give us Grant, we want no other platform than that he has written with his sword."

You know enough about Ulysses to know that to accept the Presidency would be to him a sacrifice of feeling and personal interest. He could not well stand the trial of being a candidate for public favor; and his present position is every way a much better one than that of President. But if there should seem to be the same necessity for it two years hence as now, I expect he will yield. Yours, etc., J. R. GRANT.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Interesting Interview with the Prisoner at Fortress Monroe—Mr. Davis a "Dying Man," Etc.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index, September 22.

We are happy to be able to lay before our readers this morning an authentic account of the interview between Mr. Davis and Mr. John D. Kelley, about which the papers have, for the past few days, had so much to say which was mere speculation. Our correspondent promises, as will be seen, to follow this with another letter on the same theme:—

To the Editor of the Index:—

Please let me say through your paper that I have just returned from Washington without any bishop, priest, or deacon accompanying me; that I wrote a letter to our martyr, Jeff. Davis, some weeks since, to which I got no response until the return of Mrs. Davis, he not being allowed to write; that in compliance with the spirit of that response I hastened to Fortress Monroe on the 17th inst, just as I have done many a time for our poor soldiers or poor negroes under sentence; that I proceeded to Washington, after seeing the terrible condition of Mr. Davis, and have come back this morning, foot-sore and weary, not without hopes for the final sanity of him whom I conscientiously believe to be about the ablest and best man in America. Prudence, which I seldom listen to, and which I naturally hate as the devil does holy water, makes me silent for the present about my Washington visit. I will tell all about it hereafter. Mr. Davis is greatly debilitated, and declining very fast. During breakfast he gave us some rich, sparkling gems of political wisdom from Burke, with his own comments on their folly, as rich as Burke's original thoughts. I only remember one other such day spent in my life. It was at Lagrange in 1828, when Lafayette and Cardinal Mezzolonte were debating on high matters of literature and art, and I was a mere silent absorbent of the golden treasure of liquid thought.

I arrived at the Fortress about an hour before Mr. Davis left his prison. This time I spent in reading some of the numerous papers that were brought in that morning. Presently Mrs. Davis joined me, and we had a very agreeable discussion, in which she maintained that the American people North and South, were as noble a people as any on the earth, and I maintained, chiefly for argument's sake, that the aristocracy of all lands, the real aristocracy, were markedly superior to the masses of the people. I maintained that the catacombs of Rome and Paris showed a gradual approximation to a certain type of character which was not even yet attained except in the aristocracy of worth. She insisted that the heads of Phidias and Praxiteles were not equalled in modern times, with Christianity and all the appliances of culture. She cited the remarks of many distinguished foreigners who called her attention to the fact that the American people could more easily adapt themselves to and more thoroughly embody the true principle of politeness than any other democratic people in the world. Just then I made a wicked query that killed a good deal of this theory. "Mrs. Davis, how do the many strangers that come here behave towards Mr. Davis?" "Ah," said she, "almost all the Northern women that come peer through the blinds in the most indecent manner, so that we are often obliged to retire to the inner casemate to avoid their rude glances." "Mrs. Davis, no refined, instinctively polite people could possibly be guilty of such grossness. So you have demolished your own theory." We then talked for a while about education, where and by whom best ministered and acquired, in which I first found that my own matured former opinions were adopted by this highly gifted and imperial-minded woman. At this time we saw a slender, shadowy, tottering form approach the floor. Something in my heart told me that it was Mr. Davis. Strange, mystic human heart, with its divinations and prophecies! Bible of the true! Infallible God-word to every human soul that has ever been magnetized with love! I had known this man at a time when his word swayed an empire composed of as noble men and as gorgeous God-gifted women as has ever appeared in the face of time. I have obeyed at his hands the sparing of the lives of forty-seven Confederate soldiers during the war. I got off fourteen Federal soldiers condemned to death. I got his written permit—no order—to allow me to visit all the Federal prisons and alleviate, in all lawful ways, their sufferings. I have prayed at this good man's bedside for a blessing of God upon him commensurate to the mercy he might extend to others, and that he might hope for himself, should the changes of time ever make him a supplicant for this beneficence. And now he is before me a prisoner—good God! How changed! The last time I saw him his brow seemed decked, not only with a crown of intelligent glory, but with a sort of *prima inter pares*—halo of all the kingly calivaries of the past ages. Now he was bent, broken, reeling. But oh! that voice, its tender cadence, tone! "I am glad to see you, Mr. Kelley; your hair is whiter than it was that beautiful autumn morning that you prayed by my bedside in Richmond. Your heart too has been seared. Well, thank God, amidst it all and by it all, we are ripening for the skies." "Mr. Davis, has it never occurred to you that, no' victorious, the defeated causes, when founded on truth and honor, are finally victorious in the flow of the ages? Who was the greatest man, Thersus at Capua, sunk in the infamies of sensualism, or the Nazarine, crowded with thorns and uttering those words of power amid the agonies of the cross: 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do?'" True, said Mr. Davis, no good cause ever dies'. Whatever was true in our theory of State rights will live and be yet adopted entirely by our Northern brethren. The American people are eminently thoughtful and practical, assimilating to themselves truth from every point; witness their wonderful improvements in the practical arts. You know how the Normans conquered the Saxons at Hastings—how they oppressed and wronged them; yet in the course of three centuries the ideas of the conquered subdued their conquerors and led the United Kingdom to the conquest of that very France whence the conquerors came. Centuries in the past were no more than decades in the present. I have no fear as to the ultimate triumph of our principles, purified from whatever was wrong or selfish in them, as you and I have been purified by sorrow.

"Do you remember, Mr. Davis, that couplet of Lacy Guion's translated by Cowper?

"The path of sorrow and that path alone,
Leads to the place where sorrows are unknown."

"Yes, I remember it well. It is the compend of Christianity. The world has never yet fully appreciated that aspect—the *ecce homo* of Christ. I have read more in the old books, probably, than you have, Mr. Davis; let me recite to you an instance of the life of Julian:—He had oppressed and thwarted Cyril, of Jerusalem, in various ways, at last, on going to the Parthian war, he met the good Bishop in great distress on account of the miseries of his flock. He then said to him "Cyril, where is your carpenter God now?" The Bishop answered 'Perhaps, making a coffin for the Roman Emperor.' I have never heard that before; but it is full of significance and a terrible rebuke to unholy pride and self-confidence.

After prayer we proceeded to breakfast, which had three covers, one each for Mr and Mrs. Davis and one for me. The breakfast consisted of some nice rolls and toast, good tea, butter, and a few oysters. Mr Davis ate very sparingly.

I omitted to mention in the proper place that Mrs. Davis met him at the door, put her arms around his neck, and kissed him. After he was seated she brought him their only child, which he kissed, seated on his knee, and, as I thought by the motion of his beautifully chiselled lips, prayed secretly for.

After breakfast, Bishop Green, of Mississippi, was introduced. The greeting was cordial and affectionate. Mr. Davis alluded with great delicacy to some family afflictions of the Bishop—to which the latter responded with a quivering lip and a tearful eye. Hereafter I will give you a pen and ink picture of these two men as they limned themselves on the canvas of memory. Here I only propose to give a part of the conversation that occupied that whole morning. Our people all love and revere our late excellent President. To meet their craving to know something about him from the heart of inner life side of him, I will write some two or three papers more on this subject. I ought not to close without saying that he evinces the most thorough spirit of forgiveness towards his enemies. Like every sensible man, he separates the wheat from the chaff, and does not condemn the Northern people in mass—not her Democrats, Republicans, nor radicals are fiends or angels. They and we are poor living mortals follo wing the best light we have, and should be charitable to one another's fault. JOHN D. KELLEY.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—An Important Law for the Protection of Freedmen—They Have all the Legal Rights of White Persons.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 22.—The Legislature adjourned